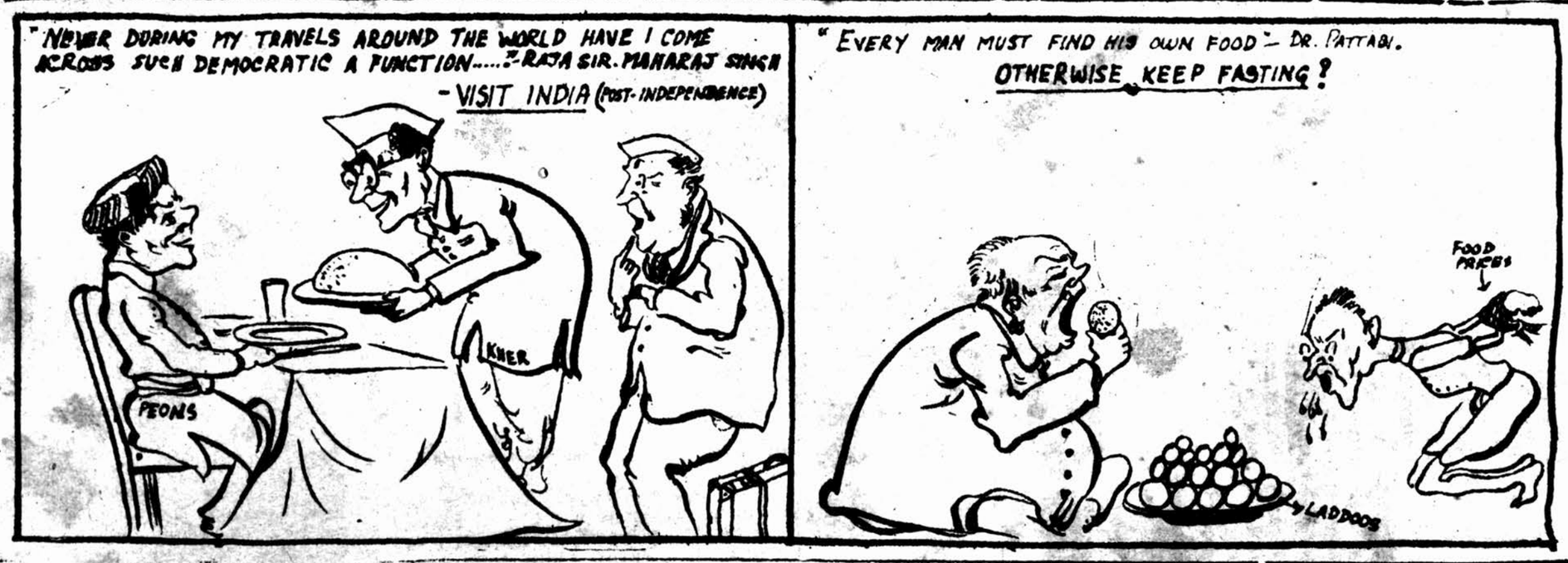
"NEVER DURING MY TRAVELS AROUND THE WORLD HAVE I COME ACROSS SUCH DEMOCRATIC A FUNCTION....." - RAJA SIR. MAHARAJ SINGH - VISIT INDIA (POST-INDEPENDENCE)
PEONS
KHER
"EVERY MAN MUST FIND HIS OWN FOOD" - DR. PATTABI.
OTHERWISE KEEP FASTING!
FOOD PRICES
by LADDOO

Ideologies Cannot Be Fought By Guns

U.S. Must Lead Non-Communist Front In S.E. Asia

By J. J. Singh

THE India League of America sends us the following letter by J. J. Singh which appeared in the "New York Times" of March 13:

James H. Mysbergh's letter, which appeared in your paper of February 27 deserves careful consideration at the hands of all those who are interested in putting a halt to the ever increasing influence of the Communists in South East Asia.

Mr. Mysbergh rightly states that the Dutch military action in Indonesia "has led to a new and critically important phase" in the relationship between the United States and the South East Asia countries, and "today these countries—particularly in view of current events in China—are faced with a choice of political kinship to communism or western democracy."

On the basis of these and other cogent reasons mentioned in his letter, Mr. Mysbergh suggests that, before it is too late, the South East Asia League should be formed, perhaps with the co-operation and help of the governments of those countries. It is further suggested that this League should have 'a regional production pool" which will initiate 'collective bargaining for the disposition of raw materials on the world market and command power as a strong voice in the United Nations."

South East Asia League

This is excellent. But there is something that the people of the United States can do, too.

I suggest that a South East Asia League of America should be formed in the United States. This League should consist of all progressive and liberal elements who desire, not merely to have a negative aproach—of being just anti-communist, but to have a dynamic and positive approach of encouraging and standing by democratic forces in the whole of South East Asia

The objects of this League should be, roughly:

(a) To help foster and encourage a Non-Communist-Left (NCL) movement in the whole of South East Asia.

(b) To keep the American public informed of political and other developments in these areas through all media of information.

(c) To impress upon the United States Government and the Government of Western European countries that if it is important to create a North Atlantic Pact as a bulwark against the spread of Communism, then it is equally important to create a Non-Communist-Left movement as a bulwark against Communism in South East Asia.

(d) To request the American Government and far-seeing American businessmen to give economic and technical aid for the rehabilitation and industrialization of these countries.

(e) To sound a clarion call, that the American people w · give moral and economic support to all governments and parties in South East Asia who will fight against totalitarianism—both of the Right and of the Left.

It is needless to mention that the whole world is looking towards America. Even those who criticize America pay heed to what America has to say.

Non-Communist Front

I have stated above that the South East Asia League of America should foster a Non-Communist-Left movement in South East Asia. That is most important. Ideologies have to be fought with ideologies. Ideologies cannot be stopped by guns, but by better ideologies. Among the starving millions of South East Asia, only Leftist slogans and Leftist programmes can counteract Communist slogans and Communist programmes. A Non-Communist-Left movement is the only weapon which will go to the roots of the Communist evil.

A forthright declaration of the American people that they will support such a movement will help those who are undecided and are wavering.

Practically every country in South East Asia has democratic leaders—some in the Government, some outside of the Government—who are being opposed by totalitarian elements, both of the Right and of the Left. It is these leaders who should be supported and backed by the American people.

The very first thing that the proposed South East League of America would have to do would be to insist upon a settlement in Indonesia, on a democratic ba·is. American opinion would have no weight or prestige in Indonesia, or for that matter in any other part of South East Asia, if the peoples of those countries were to come to the conclusion that America is siding with European nations which are still pursuing much hated imperialist policies. These peoples of South East Asia would shy away from the United States and would inevitably fall into the lap of the Communists. No amount of warning against the dangers of Communism would then avail.

How Indonesians Feel

To the Indonesians, there is no greater evil than that of the Dutch rule. It was precisely the same with us in India. All evils and ills were connected, in our minds, with British rule. We were willing to take on the newcomers and face, perhaps, a worse fate, but we could not be deterred from our desire to get rid of British rule. The Indonesians and all colonial peoples feel the same way.

To expect that the non-self-governing peoples of South East Asia can be wo.i by a negative approach is to deceive ourselves. However, they can be won by a positive aproach. They can be won by the American people shouting, without restraint and fear, that it is the birthright of all South East Asian peoples to be free.

I am not against the proposed North Atlantic Defence Alliance I think it is a move in the right direction. But if for the sake of this Alliance the imperialist nations of Europe have to be appeased at the cost of freedom prosperity, and happiness of the peoples of Sout'· East Asia, then history will record the fact that the United States backed the wrong horse.

The United States ha.. a splendid opportunity of taking the moral leadership at this crucial period in human history. I hope it does not miss the boat.

R.I.A.F. CELEBRATES 16TH ANNIVERSARY

First of April, 1949, will mark the 16th Anniversary of the Royal Indian Air Force. This group photograph of the RIAF Air Officers who hold top appointments in the National air arms, shows from left to right:—Air Commodore R.H.D. Singh, Air Officer Commanding No. 2 Training Group, R.I.A.F. (Bangalore), Air Commodore A.M. Engineer, D.F.C., Air Officer Commanding No. 1, Operational Group, R.I.A.F. (Palam): Air Vice Marshal S. Mukerjee, O.B.E., Officiating Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, RIAF; Air Commodore Narendra, Air Officer In-charge, Technical and Equipment Services, Air H.Q., R.I.A.F and air Commodore D.A.R. Nanda, Air Officer Incharge Personnel and Organisation, Air HQ, RIAF.

"COMMUNISM, THOUGH A GRAVE PROBLEM FOR ALL OF US, IS NOT THE SORT OF PROBLEM THAT NEEDS URGENT DISCUSSIONS.'— MR. GORDON WALKER.
NO REALLY NOT.
PROBABLE PACIFIC PACT
IT IS SINCERELY HOPED AFTER LADY MOUNTBATTEN'S VISIT TO THE SOCIETY OF REHABILITATION OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN ALL THE KIDS HAVE STARTED PLAYING HI-TO-TO.

No police force in the world could hold him. He challenged the most famous, modern lock makers. He kept at bay even the pride of the detective world--the Scotland Yard: got right clear of handcuffs and cells: This is one of the most amazing stories of a man who, through his exploits, rose from comparative obscurity to stardom.

HOUDINI, KING OF CELL BREAKERS

HARRY HOUDINI'S private and professional lives were measured by the clock and the lock. He was one of the few men I have ever known who fixed exactly the number of his sleeping hours, the precise moment of his awakening; who had a punctilious regard for regular meal-times, and an almost passionate punctuality in all his professional and private affairs.

Police Baffled

This amazing man, whom no police force in the world could hold, lived a life of precision. I met him first when, as a young reporter, I saw him get clear of handcuffs and the cells at Salford in Lancashire. He thoroughly baffled the police in that town. In fact, he left them so surprised that the then Chief Constable, who was present at the test said he did not believe it.

"The police were tempted to invent excuses. I advised them not to do so, since the more they excused, the more they would be accused of inefficiency. Houdini and I had a good laugh over the discomfiture of the police, and a bond of friendship was created that lasted until his death. We kept in touch regularly. I saw him perform in Berlin, Dusseldorf, Vienna, and Paris, as well as in several cities in the United States", says W. Buchanan—Taylor, in a B.B.C.'s Overseas Broadcast.

He died tragically in Detroit, after being immersed head downwards in a tank for about four minutes. Many American newspapers carried the story that he died from a punch in the diaphragm, administered playfully by an athletic, university youth who had gained access to Houdini's dressing room. The punch may have contributed, but the fact is he died of pneumonia, doubtless brought on by excessive pressure on his lungs during the underwater performance.

Had Houdini devoted himself to swimming, he would most certainly have held the world's record for underwater feats. Usually, to maintain tensity of excitement, he stayed upside-down in a churn of milk or water for three-and-a-half minutes. Many times he was immersed for over four minutes. Sometimes, in performing this feat, he would be handcuffed, hands behind his back, and manacled.

When he visited for the first time a town with two music halls, he would manacle his brother, Hardeen, on the stage at one of them, then jump out of a stage-box and promise those present to expose Hardeen's trickery at the opposition hall. Since he taught Hardeen all his feats, exposure was easy. Both halls played to capacity business and proved the value of competition.

Houdini was particularly fond of exposing Hardeen's coffin trick, in which the escaper was screwed down by the local carpenters who made the coffin. The escape was accomplished behind a screen by Hardeen and in the open by Houdini.

More Like A Lawyer

I HAVE never met a man who looked less like an escapologist than Harry Houdini.

Quiet, rather pallid, with piercing eyes and wavy hair parted down the middle, under medium height, he was, in appearance, more like a tough lawyer than a strait-jacket expert: though, to be sure, in certain cases, there have been affinities between those two.

Several imitators of Houdini, or handcuff experts in their own rights, practised under the sub-title of 'escapologists'. I do not think Houdini ever used that coined designation. He was just 'the handcuff king.' A non-smoker and teetotaller, he kept himself in perfect condition, but never muscle-bound. His work demanded physical elasticity. As became a swimmer, the muscular ripple was beneath the skin.

He possessed many types of handcuffs, or, as the police of America called them, 'bracelets'. Some were almost prehistoric; certainly mediaeval. Others were of the most modern manufacture. In whatever country he travelled, he added to his collection of shackels, manacles, locks, bolts, and bars

He kept an acute eye on new developments in the manufacture of locks of all kinds, mainly through the technical journals—particularly safe locks and new, safety devices adopted by the police of different countries for use on cells and corridor gates.

Challenge To Lock

Early in his stage career, he challenged the most famous, modern lock-makers in the world. He discovered the principles on which the firm had placed its faith, and so confused their efforts to confine him within rooms and cells that they were compelled to make improvements in their locks. Even then, they paid him large fees as a consultant.

Harry was born in the state of Wisconsin, and changed his name by deed poll from his nearly unpronounceable family surname to Houdini, a name inspired by his reading the works of Robert Houdin, one of the most eminent names in the annals of conjuring. For some reason that I have never been able to fathom, Houdini took up an attitude of violent doubt regarding the claims of the Frenchman, and he proceeded to prepare a work which was published under the title of "The Unmasking of Robert Houdin". The book had a colossal sale throughout the world and provided Houdini with high-class publicity.

Houdini came to England for the first time in 1900 when he instantly challenged Scotland Yard to handcuff him and leave him naked in a cell. Having stripped to the buff, he was examined by a special searcher and declared not to bein possession of any means of escape. He released himself from his handcuffs, opened the locked door of his cell, and emerged into the general hall. That escape caused a sensational period of business at Alhambra Theatre in Charing Cross Road.

He spent some four years in England and Continental countries before returning to the United States, where the news of his European exploits had raised him from comparative obscurity to stardom.

When he was elected Chairman of the Magicians' Club of London, I was his guest at the inaugural dinner. To show his fellow-members that sleigh handcuff-slipping, he demonstrated his version of the needle trick, which involved passing on to the tongue a dozen genuine Redditch needles, a yard of sewing thread, accompanied by gulps of water to wash the material down. Within a minute of the last needle disappearing in his mouth, he picked out the end of the thread and slowly withdrew it from his mouth. Every needle was threaded.

A committee examined his mouth before, during, and after the trick, but there was no clue. I have seen a dozen magicians do the same trick—one of them using razor blades—but none compared with Houdini in the slick, polished presentation.

He had verbal fights with many people during his career. He was inclined to spiritualism, and would have become a confirmed convert had he been able to find a medium through whom to communicate with his dead mother. He revered her memory, and never ended his search for spiritual contact. He even went so far as to take an intensive study course in mahatmatism.

He published what purported to be an 'expose' of spiritualism in 1924, called "A Magician Among the Spirits" But it would have taken very little in the way of proof to win him over to the sect.

I have stood by Houdini on several occasions when he was about to jump, handcuffed and manacled, into dock, river, or canal. I have watched him in his mechanics' shop, marvelling at the meticulous work he applied to keys, locks, and shackles. His bench-work was so dedicate that on one occasion I said: 'Harry, you missed your vocation; you ought to have been a watchmaker.' His reply was: 'What, and spend my life in a factory? No fear! Time may be important, but so is money: you can do so much good with it.'

An eavesdropper might have imagined that Houdini's god was mammon. It was not. He gave lavishly to many charities, associated with many creeds.

He seldom refused to appear at charity performances, and his contribution to Jewish organisations must have run into many thousands of pounds. He was generous, too, in individual cases of need, as many music-hall professionals will vouch.

I had helped him with an affidavit to win his appeal against the police of Berlin, and I was on my way from New York to Detroit to see him when I read the flash: 'Houdini died in Detroit last night'.

Houdini, who had booked an engagement of one month at the famous Wintergarten Music Hall, arrived in Berlin several weeks before he was to appear. His investigations showed clearly that the police knew of his coming and probable intentions. They had accounts of his escape feats performed under the challenges to other police forces. They had been at special pains to send for some terrible ancient shackles from Nuremberg and the combinations of their modern locks and medieval punishment contraptions seemed like ominous obstacles nevertheless, he went ahead with his daily challenges.

Photograph of the celebrated 'Handcuff King' taken in 1904.

With his hands behind his back, Houdini is being manacled before jumping from the boat into the river and releasing himself whilst in the water.

Case Against Police Won

At first, they did not respond, but under the bards of newspaper references, they ultimately accepted the challenge. His conditions were that he should be officially stripped bare, searched by their keenest expert and then placed in a cell that would be locked, and that the corridor gates leading to the hall should be locked beyond all question of access except by officials.

Within five minutes of being led into the cell, he was out in the office hall, having freed himself of handcuffs, picked the cell-door lock, and mastered the corridor gate-lock. The police officials were frankly startled. They had never known anything like it, and lest they be made into laughing stocks they issued a statement that Houdini had suborned a minor official.

The Wintergarten was packed to suffocation at every performance for a month, and every time he appeared on the stage he made a biting reference to the Berlin police. The newspapers poked fun at the officials, and then Houdini issued a writ against the police. The court ruled against him.

He determined to appeal, and one day I received a telegram asking me to proceed to Berlin. There I told of what I had seen Houdini achieve in various police headquarters in England. Houdini won his appeal, with the full damages claimed and costs.

Happy In Their Work

"The managing director of a Sheffield plate workshop said to me when we went round the workshop, 'When happiness comes into their work, you get quality. If harmony is there you get it in the product. Beauty is created in the feeling of what it's producing.' And that managing director turned to me as we were coming away from one of the craftsmen who was spinning hollow silver-wave on a machine like a lathe, and he said to me, "That man's soul is in it. "You can see he's happy. And—mark my words—he'll bring out the feeling in his work'."—William Holt talking about "The Human Element" in the BBC Overseas Service "British Industry."

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INDIAN STUDENTS AND INDIA HOUSE

The activities of India House have been the target of much criticism. Despite the limitations inherent in the transitional period, India Office under the lead of Mr. V. Krishna Menon is doing its best to help Indian students in Britain. But if the praise is little and criticism lavish, it is because the youth is impatient of lingering red-tapism.

(From Our London Correspondent.)

The hullabaloo made about Indian students in Great Britain need not cause irritation or concern to anyone. It is largely due to the widely prevalent disability to see two sides of a problem at once. Some boys have had to experience disappointment. Expectations have not always been fulfilled. In spite of best intentions the Education Department of India House has not always been able to avoid lapses. A file or two at some time or other has been lost or misplaced; bloomers might have been made in the matter of accommodation. But, on the whole, it can be said that India House has made a fine effort to help and guide the students. The large majority of students are quite happy in spite of occasional irritations and vexations. Parents need not be alarmed. Most of our lads and lasses have remarkable gift of adaptability, and at the head of India House, there is a person who can be trusted to help the youth. Mr. Menon truly loves the boys and would go to any length to help them though he cannot be expected to please everyone.

Costly Cigarettes

There are about 2,500 students in Britain. Out of these, no less than 800 are in London, the rest being spread over the entire British Isles. Quite a large number are engaged in functional studies. The number of those doing law and arts is not small. But their number will progressively decrease. There is little sense now for a large number of Indians to come here for the study of law. But while English remains second language in Indian educational institutions, Indians will have to come to England for arts. On an average, a boy spends about £30 a month and it is quite possible to live without discomfort on this amount, unless of course one develops the habit of smoking which is quite a luxury these days. It costs Rs. 2-8-0 to buy a packet of twenty cigarettes.

Limited Accommodation

It is the duty of India House to look after these students, whether they are Government scholars or private students, from the moment they arrive in London till they shake the dust of these islands off their feet. In fact, India House deals with them even before they have left India. It entertains requests for admission to British universities from India, meets the students on arrival at ports of disembarkation, arranges their accommodation, secures them admission to courses they desire, looks after them when they are ill, and tries to arrange passage for them, back home. This is a tremendous job which, demands team work on the part of students, authorities in India and India House. Admissions to British institutions at the moment are strictly limited, and it is quite a job to find suitable 'digs'. The shipping position has not much eased. Recently, India House had to charter special planes to send back to India a number of students who were stranded here. These facts might be kept in mind by all those who desire to come to Britain

Waiting Is Vexatious

Two main problems facing the students may be classified as follows:

1. Admission to Universities
2. Accommodation
3. Finance.
4. Extra—mural activities.

The first problem is the biggest problem. India House, with the best will in the world, can render help only within a limited scope. At present, 80 per cent of accommodation in British universities is reserved for ex-servicemen whose education was interrupted by war. The remaining 20 per cent is for new British entrants and others. Obviously, India's share can only be limited. During the year ending October, 1948, India House received from India 2,757 requests for admission. Out of these, only 1,260 appeared to satisfy requirements for admission, 610 secured admission to courses they desired. 210 to alternative institutions. Three hundred candidates were rejected by the institutions and 150 are still on the waiting lists. Waiting is always xexatious. One way of mitigating the anxiety occasioned by waiting would perhaps be for students not to leave India till admission has been definitely secured for them. The mere fact that about 30 students have been able to obtain admission to Universities on their own does not warrant the belief that one has simply to come to London to secure admission. The machinery set up in India House might appear to move slowly to impatient and enthusiastic youth, but it is far better to wait in India for a few months than to rot here for the same period. India House on its part should do everything possible to expedite matters. Where there is the question of dealing with a young hopefuls of the nation there should be little room for red tape. There are some excellent officers in the Education Department. But the department is not absolutely free from slackers There are some to whom forms and rules and regulations mean more than human factors. Bureaucracy is liable to be soulless. Fortunately there are men who would not allow themselves to be dominated by the official machinery. In any case the High Commissioner in spite of his preoccupations personally looks into the difficulties of the students and interviews hundreds of them

Indian students at a public meeting in London.

New Arrivals Not Playing Game

The student on arrival in the country is provided interim accommodation by India House if he has asked India house to do so. But some of the students in spite of booking their accommodation with India House on arrival walk away with their friends. This is not playing the fame. It not only places India House in awkward position with landladies and hotels but involves the tax payer into extra expenditure. It should be remembered that booked accommodation even if unavailed of has got to be paid for. Many students arrive without sending prior intimation to India House and expect to be provided accommodation. This leads only to confusion both for students and India House officials India House maintains a list of boading houses where Indian students can find accommdation. But many of the students find suitable digs for themselves. In fact this is the only way to find accommodation suitably to ones taste. Our students show fairly great enterprise in coming to this country. With a little more enteprice they should not find it difficult to find a room for themselves.

Not A Charitable Institution

FINANCE: Those who come to this country as Government scholars do not find themselves in financial difficulties for scholarshops are paid to them regularly by India House. It is the private student who finds himself in difficulties either because his draft from India has not arrived or he has spent away his money. In such cases India House lends them a few pounds. It is wrong on the part of students to expect. India House to finance them. No doubt India House is India's but it is not a charitable institution and even charitable institutions have their rules and regulations. It is not prudent to come to a foreign country without first making suitable financial arrangements. But youth cannot be expected to be always careful about pounds and shillings. The number of those who land themselves into financial disaster is not large.

What may be called extra-mural activities of students should receive serious thought both from students themselves and their India House advisers. If the students have not come here to merely mug up books and obtain diploma or degree they should make an attempt to use their off—study hours to the greatest advantage. London offers almost unlimited scope for learning and entertainment for every taste. There are theatres, museums, exhibitions, music and cultural festivals. Almost every European country holds at some time or other an art exhibition. Lectures on all subjects varying from atom bomb to pacifism are held every week. Besides, there are holiday tours where study is combined with entertainment. By participating in these functions students would widen their outlook.

Life is not easy very easy these days. There are bound to be hardships. But I know our lassies and lads can stand it. Some hardships are inherent in the situation that at the moment exists in this queue-ridden country. Others can be overcome by spirit of accommodation shown by students themselves. Some can be removed by the authorities in India making known throughout the student world the prevalent conditions about admission and accommodation. Students may exercise a little more patience and remain in India till they have been assured of accommodation. India House officials may feel irritated at the lack of appreciation of their efforts on behalf of students. If the praise is so little and criticism so lavish that is because the youth has great expectations of India-House. The very thing they have great expectations is a compliment. Soon, the boys will return home and occupy key positions in industry, business or administrations. It is to be hoped they will then be as impatient of red tape and bottlenecks as they have been here.

'Peace Bus' To Tour Britain

ON MAY 21, British women desperately anxious to preserve the world from another war will begin a propaganda tour of the main cities in a "Peace Bus". The bus will start from Canterbury, launch on its way with the blessing of the Dean of Canterbury, who has already given so much of his life to bringing the peoples of East and West Europe together.

Passengers will be well-known speakers for the cause of peace, the cargo, literature and emblems to encourage women everywhere to realise their strength and their consequent responsibility.

The International Women's Day Committee, which has launched the scheme, hopes to sell 500,000 bus tickets beforehand 6d. each for adults, 3d. for children. They do not plan to accommodate all ticket holders in the bus!

When the plan was announced by Mrs. Leah Manning, M.P., at the London celebration of International Women's Day recently it was greeted with enthusiastic support. "The Peace Bus", she declared, would only be one aspect of the peace campaign. The International Women's Day Committee intends sending a delegation to the World Congress for Peace, opening in Paris in April.

The Sound Of Your Own Voice

Most people who have broadcast on the B.B.C. confess to a shock of horror when they hear their own recordings played back to them. They nearly all feel that the BBC has done something fearful to their voices and that they cannot possibly sound quite so unpleasant in the ordinary course of events. Wilfred Pickles, famous Yorkshire host of the "Have a Go!" quiz programmes, is no exception, although he has heard himself so often that by now he is beginning to get used to it.

But he was rather shaken by another aspect of the question on the first day he heard his voice on the air. He had recorded a short dialect story and knew when it was to be broadcast. He happened to be in a small cafe at the time and asked the woman who ran it if he could have the radio on. He gradually got used to the sound of his own voice, and thought that, on the whole, he was not making too bad a job of the reading. But his satisfaction was completely upset when the woman came back to him and said, "You're not listening to this, are you? You are a funny one.' That's what gets me about the BBC—they give you yards of muck like this, and our Fred can't even get an audition, and he's the best mouth-organ player in Yorkshire."

My Fight Against Cancer IV

RECOVERY AMAZES SURGEONS

Tedious Tests Accompany Atomic Treatment To Aid Medical Knowledge

"YOU HAVE RENDERED A REAL SERVICE TO MEDICAL SCIENCE", HENRY NOBLE HALL WAS TOLD AT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AFTER SERVING AS HUMAN GUINEA PIG IN TREATING CANCER WITH ATOMIC ENERGY. BUT THE ROLE WAS NOT ALWAYS PLEASANT, AS HE TELLS TODAY IN THE FOURTH OF THE ARTICLES INTO WHICH HIS BOOK HAS BEEN CONDENSED.

BY HENRY NOBLE HALL

Two days after Christmas I was moved down from the eighth to the fifth floor to the research ward. The four beds originally set aside for this work had been constantly increased and I found myself one of about a dozen human guinea pigs.

I was placed in a four-patient room, now the Damon Runyon ward, given a choice place near a window where I was able to set up my typewriter.

Instead of six weeks, as intended, I remained as a research patient at Memorial Hospital for more than 2 months, from Dec. 22 to Feb. 28, 1947. To attempt anything approaching an accurate day-by-day description of the amount and variety of research work done on me would need scientific knowledge I do not possess and make very dull reading

Suffice to say that for nine weeks I had two basal metabolism recordings and one electrocardiograph taken every week, daily urine, analyses, blood counts, blood-pressure records and I was weighed at exactly the same time each day. In addition I was tested for sugar before every meal and kept an hour by hour record of the intake and outgo of liquid

Then five times a week for nine weeks, I had blood drawn. Towards the end my veins were getting pretty tired. The blood taken was used for all sorts of serological analyses, pathological and other tests and some of it was sent to Harvard for special blood-iodine analyses

The renal function tests were particularly thorough, indeed anything to do with my kidneys or liver was most carefully watched for things which meant little or nothing to my lay mind.

The Star Exhibit

Of course the object of all these doings was primarily to find out everything about me and discover, if possible, why I had such an unusual affinity for radio-iodine. Not only had I picked up a record amount—35 per cent of my first big dose, but my blood had apparently been little affected by the atomic energy and my count of red corpuscles had remained very high.

Then efforts were being made to ascertain whether certain drugs might not increase the potency of the radio-iodine, or augment the rate of absorption

There was also the question whether —if the 70 millicuries of radio-iodine I had already been given had really arrested the degeneration of my pelvis as the radiographs seemed to indicate —injection of certain hormones might not wake up the cancer to fresh activity, in which case it might absorb more of a further heavy dose of radio-iodine about the necessity for which there was general agreement

After I had been in the hospital a little more than five weeks my doctor showed me as Exhibit A to the New York Surgical Society, a case of carcinoma of the thyroid with metastasis to the bone treated by atomic energy.

A nurse had divested me of coat and vest, removed my tie and opened the collar of my shirt so that a number of surgeons were able to feel my throat and put me through the familiar motions: "Bend your head, please, now swallow".

Of course they found no trace of any tumour but could plainly see where it had been because my windpipe was deflected more than an inch to the right. These men were all thyroid specialists and it was clear they had some difficulty in believing their own eyes and hands

I know of one distinguished surgeon who was frankly incredulous when told that the pathological fracture of my diseased pelvis had been successfully reduced before I was even given my first 55 millicuries of radio-iodine.

It was evident from the attitude of doctors and nurses that my case was unusual, and that radio-iodine had produced secondary effects not previously noted. The doctor in charge of research told me: "We have learned a lot from you, and you have rendered a real service to medical science".

Just Right, Or Else

One day he came in with broad smile to announce that in a day or two I would be given a big dose of radio-iodine as soon as a fresh supply was received from Oak Ridge. When several days had passed without any change in my routine, I braced the doctor in his tiny office and asked: "How come the promised dose has not materialized?"

Busy as he was, he pulled down a book from a shelf and quickly found a chart of the atomic elements. He put the point of a pencil on the iodine atom and said: "You see this is next to tellurium on the chart. In order to get radio-active iodine, they have to transmute tellurium into iodine.

"That is done by bombarding the tellurium till a small amount of radio-active iodine has been formed. The radio-iodine is then separated from the tellurium target by chemical means and used to make an isotope. Now in the radio-iodine you were to be given we detected the presence of more than a safe amount of tellurium. The separation hadn't been quite good enough and we couldn't use it".

The doctor then leaned over his book and read me a brief passage about what happens when a human being dies of tellurium poisoning. It sent shivers down my spine.

At last on Feb. 20 I was given another dose of 60 millicuries of radio-iodine, which really tasted like nector. About 48 hours later the big Geiger counter was brought up and placed alongside my bed.

My bone was hungry all right. I had picked up better than 25 per cent of the radio-iodine, and on Feb. 28 I went home.

Every two days I returned to Memorial for a count and on March 4 the operator said: "I have orders to give you another 30 millicuries". When I returned two days later, he seemed somewhat puzzled by the readings he got.

The research doctor supplied the answer. I had picked up only 12 per cent of the dose of 30 millicuries, and the rest had overflowed, which would seem to indicate that the tumour was too damaged by the 60 millicuries dose to pick up much of the 30 millicuries.

My stay at Memorial as research patient was on the whole remarkably pleasant. My morale was excellent. I had plenty of work that called for concentration, and there is no better antidote for minor pains and discomforts than having something else to think about.

Role In A Movie

At the end of May, after an examination by my own doctor, I was standing on my crutches and showed him that I could not only swing my bad leg to and fro as if kicking a football, and sidewise away from its fellow, but that I could turn it round and in a circle.

At once the doctor said: "We must have a moving picture of that". Within a few days they called up to make an appointment for me to star in a medical movie.

In June it was decided that I should go away for a couple of months to some place where I was sure to find plenty of sunshine and could bathe in warm sea water. My wife, who is a Southerner, suggested Biloxi, Miss.

On July 17, exactly a year since I had been put under a Russell traction, I wrote to let my doctor know how well I was getting along.

But things were going too well and on the first of August fate dealt me a nasty blow. During a massage treatment a tiny blood vessel was broken which set up a streptococcic inflammation of my bad leg.

I was forced to go to Biloxi Hospital where I received four million units of penicillin. When the condition cleared up, I naturally wanted the doctors at Memorial to look at it.

So we decided to return to New York.

(Copyright by U. F. S.)

Next Week: More trouble—more doses—then health.

General Franco inaugurated the "General Franco" Tuberculosis Sanatorium near Guadarrama. He is here seen chatting with the Archbishop of Madrid during the ceremony.

British Plan To Tackle Sexual Crime

TREATMENT FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS

From Our London Correspondent

THE report on sexual crime, which has just been issued in Britain should be widely studied by crimmologists in India. It suggests new methods both in relation to the treatment of the offenders and their trial. The sexual crime might or might not have increased in India. But it is no use ignoring the fact that it is widely prevalent, and the methods adopted in grappling with the evil are outmoded and inadequate.

Punishment, as this Committee points out, without treatment, is not likely to have beneficial effect. Indeed, it can make these offenders worse and thus more likely to repeat their offences.

It is not sufficiently realised that this class of offenders are a menace to society, and in particular to children and the attitude of indifference is a criminal folly specially in a country where it is considered almost a sin to acquaint the young with facts of life We might not have reached a stage where it may be possible to discuss openly matters relating to sex But the law of the land does take notice of sexual offences it is the duty of the administration to deal with these cases in a manner that will produce the best results.

Experts' Analysis

The Report published in London is a report by experts. The committee was appointed by British Medical Association and included six doctors, (including two psychiarists) and seven magistrates (including two women). The Committee divided offenders into four groups (1) mental illness, (2) perversions, (3) gross defect of intelligence slight defect and moral defect with or without defect of intelligence (4) physical abnormality. The Committee points out that the group to which the offender belongs affects his reaction to trial and medical treatment and in punishment a Court should know to which, if any, of these groups the offender belongs. The best way to do this, the Committee says, is adequate medical examination after guilt is proved and before sentence is passed.

The Committee not only lays emphasis on treatment, but suggests that researches must be undertaken into the problem of how to discover, before or after puberty, those who will subsequently show sexual aberration The Committee says, "it may not be too optimistic to anticipate the day when the majority of potential sex offenders will be dealt with before they have begun to commit offences."

As sexual offences may have harmful effects on the victim at any stage during his or her life, the Committee considers it very important that after guilt is established appropriate remedial measures should be taken.

Unsatisfactory Trial

The present system of trials in sexual cases, is not satisfactory and must be changed. It imposes a great strain on child victim. "The robed and bewigged judge, counsel in wig and gown, the jurors in the box, the large number of people who ordinarily attend such trial must inevitably create an atmosphere which is frightening to the child." In the United States and Canada all cases in which children are alleged to be the victims of any kind in sexual crime are tried in juvenile courts.

The Committee suggests the adoption of this system in this country.

Alterations in the present system of trial, recommended by the Committee are:—

1 The Court to be cleared when children gave evidence and the publication of the children's names prohibited;

2 The child, victim or witness to sit on the same level as magistrate

3 The Magistrates courts to be as informal as possible when young children give evidence.

4 A simpler form of oath for children which Mr. Basil Henderson, London Magistrate, favours is the Chinese form of oath in these cases—the child blowing out a candle and saying something like "May I be puffed out as the candle is puffed out if I tell a lie."

Among other recommendations is the one for the establishment of a special institution within the prison service where some of those needing residential Psychiatric treatment would be obliged to stay for a period.

'MY EUROPEAN TOUR' By Joe Louis

I was supposed to fight Billy Conn when we were in the service, but the fight never came off. When we went into the Army Billy and me had no way to make money to pay tax on the income we made before we got into the service.

Mike Jacobs figured we could put on a fight for Army Relief and maybe get part to meet our tax. He figured there would be good money for broadcast rights alone.

NBC bid $82,000 for the rights and that was high, but Mutual had put on a lot of free shows for the Army and they figured they had a right to it. General Surles of Army Public Relations held out for Mutual. Secretary of War Stimson settled it. He called the fight off.

I paid that tax with earnings I made after I got out of the Army.

I not only didn't make any money boxing while I was in the Army, but it cost me plenty. I liked to buy stuff for other GIs uniforms and outside meals and parties.

It ran up to a lot and I was only on GI pay, but I liked to do that wherever I went. I liked to treat the boys at the PX and outside the camp. I got a real kick doing it.

Fires At The Nazis

Overseas I got to England and Scotland and Africa and Italy, places I never thought to see when I was a poor kid in Detroit. In Italy I got to fire one of those big artillery pieces outside Florence. I fired a couple at the Nazis That was in August in 1944.

Coming home from that trip I learned about Mr. Willkie dying. We flew into the Azores and I picked up a paper and it said "Wendell Willkie Dead.' I liked Mr. Willkie. He was a good man.

Marva had a baby in Chicago on Feb. 8, 1943. We called her Jacqueline. She's 5 now. She rates a high I.Q. She goes to special classes in a school in the University of Chicago.

My other baby is little Joe. He was born May 28, 1947. He looks like me he's built like me. only vest-pocket size.

Marva says I spoil my kids. Maybe so. I like to play with them. I like to heft Little Joe. I call him "Punch". Marva and me have it fixed so the children won't have money worries.

Marva Gets A Divorce

Marva divorced me in March, 1945. She wanted me to give up fighting. She was tired of me being away so much at training camp and on long fighting tours.

Partly it was because I didn't go for the social life in Chicago. I like to just have a few people around me mostly Freddy Guinyard and Leonard Reed and Freddy Wilson.

When Marva got the divorce we signed papers that gave her a one-fourth manager's contract along with Mr. Roxborough and Marshall Miles. Mike is an old friend of mine from Buffalo. Marva and Miles came in as managers after Julian Black's contract with me ran out while I was in the Army.

Marva's share was one-fourth, Miles' one-fourth and Mr. Roxborough's one-half—all out of the manager's end of my purses. Marva got her share instead of alimony and out of her end of the manager's money came the trust funds for Little Joe and Jacqueline. Those trust funds are registered official in the First National Bank in Chicago.

Marva and me have made up. I try to stay with her and the kids as much as I can, but I'm away a lot.

Army life changed me. It took me away from Mr. Roxborough and Julian Black and Chappie. When I didn't have them around to think for me and tell me what to eat and when to go to bed, I had to figure things out myself

Made Up Own Speeches

I grew up in the Army. I met big people like Mr. Willkie and generals, and nobody told me what to say. I just said what come to my mind.

When I went to the big Navy Relief show in the Garden, Mike Jacob's office wanted to write out a speech for me. I said no. I made my own speech. I told the crowd, "We can't lose this war because we're on God's side." That went over big.

When I got back from overseas with my troupe, Army Public Relations told me how to answer questions, but I answered my own way. The writers asked me, "Joe do you think that next champ will come out of the armed forces?" and I told them. "Well, he won't be no 4-F."

Before I went in the Army I wouldn't try to talk on my own without Mr. Roxborough or Julian Black coached me.

I saw where there were lots of things wrong with lots of people in the Army. Lots of times it seemed to me they didn't know what they were fighting for. How they treated coloured soldiers showed that up.

My second Conn fight was in New York in June in 1946 after we were out of the Army. It was a bad fight. Billy kept dancing and I waited for him to come to me. We got booed.

In the eight round I hit him hard in the head and in the stomach. He tried to work into a clinch, but I stepped to one side, put a hard right to his jaw, and he went down and was counted out.

I weighed 206 for that fight and he weighed 182. I wasn't weak like in the first Conn fight.

Talks About Retiring

Marva and me had talked about retiring before I went in the Army. She said I had done a lot and I had made a good name. I was heavyweight champion longer than any other man and I had made a lot of friends.

She said if I stayed in someone would tag me sooner or later and a lot that I built up would be lost. Even Mr. Roxborough told me that. He wanted me to retire with the title. So I only fought two times in 1946.

After I beat Conn the second time I knocked out Tami Mauriello in one round in New York.

I bowled some. I've bowled high as 272, but I average around 165 now. Mostly, though, I put more time in at golf than at anything else. Now I play thirty-six holes almost every day

Marva don't like that. I spend a lot of money on golf, too. If I feel like it, I load a couple of cars full of friends and with our own caddies, we'll go a couple of hundred miles, or a thousand, to play in a match.

I shot around 120 when I first played in 1936. Now I get around in 72 sometimes, but mostly in 75 or 76. I really love golf. I got my own clubs made special for my size. I love to sock the ball and my putting's getting better.

Since I went in for golf a lot of Negro golfers have come along. The same with horses and horse shows. Since I took it up at Springhill Farm. a lot of other Negroes who love horses are getting up shows and riding

Training Becomes Harder

I got to admit now training came harder once I got out of the Army. It wasn't like when I was a kid and training came easy. I loved training then. I liked to get up at 5 in the morning and run down a road all by myself, with Chappie rolling behind me in a car. I liked the workouts and I liked the fun around the camp.

When I got in training for my first fight with Jersey Joe Walcott in December in 1947 it was my first fight in more than a year. The Mauriello fight was in September, 1946.

I think I would have quit fighting if I had knocked Walcott out in an early round in our first fight. I knew training and fighting was coming harder and I better not keep at it.

But that first Walcott fight was such a bad fight I felt I had to do it over. I made the same mistake in the first Walcott fight that I made in my first Conn fight.

I was older and my natural weight was more than when I first won the title in 1937, but I aimed at getting down to 214 for Walcott.

When Eddie Eagan weighed me in on Dec. 5 for the Walcott fight I told him to put the scale up around 214—a half-pound one way or the other. He had to keep sliding it down till it showed 211.

I had started drying out too soon for that fight. I went off water on Wednesday and I didn't eat hardly at all until after the fight, and the fight was on a Friday.

Ashamed Of Showing

I don't like to remember that fight. Walcott knocked me down twice in the first and in the fourth, and he closed my left eye. I didn't have the strength. I didn't have a punch that night. I was ashamed.

When it was over I told Walcott, "I'm sorry, Joe." I meant I was sorry it was such a bad fight. I wanted to get out of the ring the minute I heard the last bell. I didn't want to wait for the judges' decision.

I got $217,000 for that fight, counting movie and radio money, but I never felt so low after a fight. I sat in my Harlem apartment and wondered why I fought so bad.

It was worse because the crowd booed when I got the decision. I knew I had to fight Walcott again. I didn't want to retire with that for my last showing.

Mr. Roxborough got up a second fight with Walcott and I went to Europe to get my mind off things. I took Marva and Mannie Seamon and Leonard Reed and Eddie Green, a boy I knew overseas. Nelson Sykes, who owns a bar and grill in Chicago, came with us, and Marshall Miles.

I had a contract to put on exhibitions in the Health and Holiday Exposition in Earl's Court in London. I always liked the English people. They treated me nice when I was there with my troupe in 1944. Mr. Price, who ran the exposition, guaranteed me $80,000.

My second fight with Walcott was all signed before we left on the Queen Mary in February.

Visited House Of Commons

The trip was all fun. They took me to the House of Commons and everyone in the House got up when I came in with Marva. That made me feel good. They had a debate on Africa, but I didn't get to understand all of it.

I went around to law courts. I love to hear those English lawyers. They talk good and they look like stage lawyers with their getup.

We had fun in our rooms at night. I would be judge—I like to play judge—and we would have trials and I would sock some heavy fines.

I had a typewriter on that trip and I had it in my mind to write a play about a Negro soldier in the war from own experience, but I didn't get to write more than one page.

From England we went to Paris. That's the place I like in Europe. That's a town for fun. They treat you good there. We took in all the sights—Eiffel Tower and the picture galleries and the night spots.

Marva bought a lot of stuff there—antiques and dishes and silver. She bought a pair of poodles in England too. We got them yet. We call them Peter and Paul.

In Paris people came up in crowds when I was in the street. They hollered, "Joe Lou-ee" and they called "Champion le boxe". I got a kick out of it. In Paris I met Josephine Baker.

I put on some exhibition bouts in Brussels for Raoul Baddoux, the promoter. They wanted me in Sweden, too, but they were short of cash. They wanted to pay me off in ice skates.

I made money on that trip, but I spent most of it over there.

We came back on the Queen Elizabeth in April. I went right into training. I trained hard. I wanted this to be a good fight.

Mannie Seamon figured out with me that the way to take Walcott would be to box him until he got tired. We figured I wasn't as fast as him any more. We even got it down where we figured I would have to tag him out between the ninth and the eleventh or he would try to keep it going to take the decision.

I went into the ring a little over 213 and he weighed over 194. Those two pounds over my first fights with him meant a lot. I was stronger than the first time.

We hooked and jabbed a lot in the first rounds. He kept backing away. I knew what he was after. He was going to try to get in a few hard ones every now and then and play for points.

In the third he got me with a left and a right to the face and I went down. I got right up without a count. He got another hard right to my jaw in the fifth.

Victory Is In Sight

He was tired in the eighth and I went to work on him. We traded punches in the ninth. I got some hard ones to his head. He tried backing away in the tenth. I knew then I would take him.

I put a real hard right to his jaw in the eleventh. It shook him good. I followed up with hard rights and lefts. He tried to back away, but I kept right on him. He was hurt. He tried to cover his face. I hit right through his guard.

I rocked his head right and left. His arms came down and I got a hard right through. He went down on his face. He rolled into his back.

I could see by his mouth he wasn't going to come up. He was on his knees by the seven count but he couldn't get up.

Like I said at the beginning of this story, if I never fight again I figure I can get along good on what money and properties we own now, and with what I get out of exhibition bouts. They pay good. On my South American tour we took around $100,000.

Then I got annmities. I've got Joe Louis Enterprises, Inc., going good and I've got an interest in Joe Louis Punch. That's a soft drink that's selling good in thirty-one cities and in South America.

I've got $25,000 stock in it and I get 5 per cent in royalties. I may build myself a bottling and distributing

(Continued On Page 8)

JOE LOUIS, undefeated heavyweight boxing champion of the world, receives from A. J. Greene (at right), president of the National Boxing Association of the United States, a trophy awarded him for his outstanding sportmanship during his boxing career. The presentation was made at the annual Boxing Convention at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—

MALAYANS BRING THE FIRST THOMAS CUP EAST

Except For The Singles Won By U.S.A.'s Freeman, They Sweep The Boards In All-England Badminton Championships

By defeating the United states of America by six matches to three in the semi-final of the Thomas Cup, and by outclassing Denmark by eight matches to one in the final of the tournament, the Malayans have earned the right to take the silver gilt trophy, docrated by Sir George Thomas, to Malaya and keep it there till 1952—as the next Thomas Cup tournament will be held then.

By RAMESH D. DESAI

is the first time the game of nton has achieved international and the Malayans should be of carrying the trophy to Ma- which they so well deserve.

eriority of the Malayans was ly threatened in the semi-final tournament by the Americans ich the Malayans, because of superiority in doubles just man- o beat their rivals by six matches ee

spects of Malaya retaining the as Cup in 1952 are more in their r. since the challenge round of homas Cup will be fought in Ma- and players from the Western ries will find it much difficult to the Malayan climate

layans have proved to be the doubles players in the world, and ngles also with the exception of Dave Freeman of United States, have the best players in Ooi Hock and Wong Peng Soon.

cepting Dr Dave Freeman, Ooi Hock and Wong Peng Soon, beaten the world's best players ding J Skaarup, the Danish npion Mogues Felsby and Poul n also of Denmark, Marten Men- and Carl Loveday of United States nder Mohan and George s of India. In the doubles event, Malayan pair Yeoh Teck Chye and n Ko Leong have defeated the d's best teams with comparative In the Thomas Cup tie against A., Yeoh Teck Chye and Chan Leong beat Bobby Williams and tor Stephens 15-7, 15-12, and they outclassed the United States npions Dave Freeman and Wynn ers the score being 15-9, 15-7

the final of the Thomas Cup inst Denmark the Malayans won the four doubles matches, sweeping Danes off their feet, in a master- fashion. Mainly on strength of the ilt in the Thomas Cup matches the All-England Badminton mpionships, Malaya has proved to the best Badminton playing coun- on the globe, and this is the only kets game in which East has beat- the West. Malaya stands at the of the Badminton ladder with U.S.A., Denmark, Canada, and India following in this order by virtue of their performances.

Top Honours

There is only one player outside the Malayan team, who has captured top honours. He is Dr. Dave Freeman of United States. Judging him mainly on the strength of the results in the Thomas Cup and All-England Badmintor championships, he stands a class above the rest of the players in the world, with Ooi Teik Hock, Wong Peng Soon, Law Teik Hock, all from Malaya, Marten Mendez, Carl Loveday from United States, Dick Birck, and John Samis from Canada, Mogens Felsby, and John Skaarup from Denmark, following in the immediate next clas

Dr. Dave Freeman, the United States champion, undefeated the last ten years has no equal in this game, the fact being established by his amazing performances in the Thomas Cup and All-England Badminton championships, His record of having dropped only two games in the last ten years will take a of beating

Ooi Teik Hock, the Malayan champion, extended Freeman to 15-10, 10-15 15-4 in the semi-final of the Thomas Cup. This led many to believe that he was the equal of Freeman, and they expected him to reverse the verdict in their next encounter. But in the final of the All-England championships, in which Freeman was described as the master of masters, blasted the Malayan champion off the court in 23 minutes, playing with most deadly accuracy, the score being 15-1, 15-6.

Some idea of the perfection of the American's game can be had from the fact that in the first game he made only two errors, one a mis-hit, and the other when he misjudged a shuttle which fell inside.

Ooi Teick Hock played as well, as he was allowed to try this "shuttle-machine", and probably no other player in the world would have done much better, if better at all, than the Malayan champion.

India's Players

India's Davindar Mohan and George Lewis can certainly be placed in the same class as the Malayans Ooi Tieck Hock and Wong Peng Soon. Davindar's performances in the Thomas Cup, tie against Canada, in which he won both the matches for India, by extending Dave Freeman to 17-14, in the first set in the International matches matches between U.S and India, and extending Wong Peng Soon to three sets in the all-England Badminton championships has placed him in the game category as these shuttle-experts of the game. While Lewis goes into this class by his extending the Malayan "ace" Ooi Teik Hock to 15-3, 9-15 17-15 considered to be the world No. 2.

India And Thomas Cup

India after getting all the publicity and propaganda fared disastrously in the first round of the Thomas Cup against Canada in which they lost by seven matches to two. From statement made by Mr. Vijay Madgaokar, the Hon. Secretary of Indian Badminton Federation, it seems that George Lewis, India's Captain was completely off-form in those matches, as a result Davindar Mohan received no support from the team. But without least depriving Canada of such magnificent performances, many great players of the past in our country are of the opinion, that with careful playing of our doubles teams, and George Lewis playing as India's third player in Singles India might have turned the tables or at least would have made a great fight for victory. Had Davindar played with Mugwe, India might have won two doubles matches Davindar and Mugwe would have been a much stronger combination than Davindar and Lewis.

Though Davindar and Lewis won of the doubles in the Thomas Cup, the fact still remains that they had not single victory in doubles to their credit in India last season. Had Lewis played as the third singles player, he might have won the match which Henry Ferreira just failed to snatch by two points in the third set.

Davindar, had he got been overworked would have won both his singles matches. This would have given us a 5-4 victory, or had it been the other way round we would have lost 4-5.

After all is said and done, India has lost the Thomas Cup, and the experienced gained by our players abroad might, it is hoped, be utilized in training India's future Thomas Cup teams.

Motiram Cup

Motiram Cup has already been started on the Thomas Cup lines, with a view to train our youngsters for the next Thomas Cup, and there is no reason why India should not be a leading contender for the handsome silver-gilt trophy in 1952

MY EUROPEAN TOUR'

(Continued From Page 7)

ant and sell Joe Louis Punch myself I've got my house in Detroit and Chicago. I am in the Superior fe Insurance Society with Mr. Roxrough in Detroit I am vice president in that

Forms Youth Clubs

I work up Joe Louis Youth Clubs r that company—field meets and picics and things like that, and I am the board of directors. I've been ying to get a Ford agency in Chicago. In a garage out in Sixty-first treet in Chicago, I am starting the hicago School of Automotive Trades. ruman Gibson set it up for me.

I don't want profit out of it. Anyne will be able to come to it, but ostly, I want it for Negro boys who et out of school or college and find ney can't get jobs as easy as white oys. I want it for kids like I was, who an work only with their hands.

I got other ideas for the future, and hen people say Joe Louis is broke, hat's just talk. If I don't have ready ash I have other things to see me hrough

I think that in maybe five, ten years when I get to be 40 or 45 I'll be all et and really quiet down. Up to hen I figure to golf a lot and ride a ot and live good, but watch my business too. That's the way I figure it. What's in the cards after that I can't guess.

I've had good breaks for a raggedy kid out of an Alabama cotton patch. I've lived good.

I think of the time when I was on my Army tour in 1943, when I tried to drive my big auto down the dirt road back to where I was born; now the car bogged and I had to ride in there on a donkey cart like I did when I was a kid.

I think how my mother got the same kick out of it when she went back there a couple of years ago—how our old neighbours talked about me and how they followed all my fights on the radio.

I don't figure to kep on fighting. I know if I keep on I got to get beat. Every man's got to figure to get beat some time.

It's like I told Governor Dewey in New York recently. He said "Joe, you figure to fight again?" and I told him. "Governor, I may get to fight one more fight."

He said "Well, Joe, you better make it your last fight," and I said, "Yes, Governor, I guess I better had."

(THE END)

Dr. Rajen Babu and Premier Kher caught in a unique pose.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

(Continued From Page 2)

interpret it in different ways. I say the parcel fell in a straight line you say it fell in a curve. Each of us was giving a one-sided account of a track in space-time. Reality is more complicated than we think. But that does not mean that things aren't real. On the contrary, one might say they are more real than any isolated observer could have imagined. Only by the social act of comparing the experiences of different observers can we make the important step toward truth which Einstein was the first to make.

No Excuse For Being Late

A discovery that will be of great benefit to a large number of people has been made because a watch-maker heard a cricket chirruping as he walked in the mountains of Switzerland. If such a tiny insect could make a sound clearly audible from a distance of a dozen yards why, he thought, could he not make an alarm bell that was small enough to go in a wristwatch but yet noisy enough to wake a sleeper? The upshot of his mountain walk was an alarm mechanism that works on the principle of the cricket's chirrup. The cricket makes his distinct and penetrating noise by rubbing the file like edge of one wing against the other; the watchmaker produced the same effect by setting a light hammer to vibrate against a thin metal diaphragm. The result is, that now in a case no bigger than that containing an ordinary wristwatch lies both the mechanism and the alarm bell. This new alarm wrist watch" said R. E. Humphries describing the discovery in the BBC's "Radio Newsreel" should in time make us more punctual in our habits because for the first time you can carry the equivalent of an alarm clock around with you. You can set it to remind you of your appointments

The Reason For Existence

"As one goes about, one takes too much for granted, one gets blunted and blurred, and I don't think the cinema or the newspapers or the wireless, or other modern gadgets are helpful in sharpening us up. They promote passive acceptance of the world instead of increased wonder. What does sharpen us is taking personally, with its correlative listening. Talking and listening do get the human race on a little and help it towards the tolerance which is requisite for its existence, and towards the love which is the reason for its existence" —E. M. Forster, celebrated English novelist, talking about his personal philosophy in the BBC's Overseas Service

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By J. C. MAITRA

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL BODIES.—FINAL PICTURE OF INDIA.—NAVAL TATA'S IDEA.—WOULD PRINCES PAY?—A GLARING ANOMALY.—POWER POLITICS.—WELL DONE, BOMBAY.—AGA KHAN CUP.—AMATEUR PRO-TENNIS.— IS IT CRICKET?

Now that almost all the States have joined the Union of India, the question is agitating the minds of the rulers of the various National Sporting bodies as to whether they should still be allowed to continue their separate existence. Some of them like Nawanagar, Gwalior, Holkar, Patiala and Faridkot have formed separate provinces of their own by combining themselves And some of them like Baroda, Kolhapur, Miraj and Mavurbhanj have merged into the existing provinces. There are still some like Hyderabad Mysore and Bhopal whose fate is yet undecided.

FINAL PICTURE OF INDIA

What the final picture of India will be like, nobody can say at this stage. Probably there will be provinces only —and no separate States—in the ultimate composition of India. When that time comes, there will be no difficulty in fixing the constituent parts of the National bodies. Only the provinces will be allowed to become their members, as they will be responsible for controlling the various games in their own areas.

Till then, what should we do? Should we allow Baroda, Kolhapur, Nawanagar, Patiala and others to continue as separate units in the sporting field although politically and geographically they will have no existence as such?

NAVAL TATA'S IDEA

The other day I was having a chat with Naval Tata, President of the Indian Hockey Federation. He had an idea of forming hockey zones in different parts of the country according to their importance in the game, irrespective of their political and geographical existence. "Why should not Patiala and Bhopal remain separate associations directly affiliated to the I.H.F.", he asked. "Why should not Maharashtra and Goa become independent bodies likewise?

I am afraid this question cannot be decided by the I.H.F. First of all, it is for the existing affiliated States to decide whether they would continue their separate entity in the sporting field or not.

WOULD PRINCES PAY?

It is common knowledge that it is the rulers of these States who financed their associations. Now it remains to be seen whether they—with their limited privy purses—would still care to foot the bills. If they do not the question of separate affiliation would not arise.

But if they are prepared to do so I do not see any objection to their separate existence—provided they are full-fledged associations and not private clubs I think I must make the point quite clear It is generally known that most of these State associations are mere clubs maintaining a number of prominent players to make their teams They have no affiliated clubs or members under them. Still they are placed in the same category as the major provinces—just as tiny Manavadar was bracketted with Bombay!

A GLARING ANOMALY

This sort of anomaly must go. In the old days this was allowed for the sake of money. This should not be permitted now. Any way everything is in a state of flux at present. Nothing can be decided at top level. Any thing which may be planned by the IHF or IOA—or any other National body for the matter of that—in these fluid circumstances, is bound to be upset later on by the force of events.

So many advice is, wait for the time being See how the provinces and the integrated states are shaped finally. Let them form their own associations as they please. Then you may consider the desirability and advisability of having one or more controlling bodies in the same province or region. Mind you there are pitfalls both ways.

POWER POLITICS

Suppose you restrict the number to one association for each province. Then the total will be limited to the number of provinces in existence. This will curtail the revenue of the parent body to a certain extent.

If on the other hand, you allow more associations to come in, you will increase your income thereby. At the same time you will enlarge your field for power politics. With provincial rivalry and jealousy on the increase, the race for power will also accelerate. And that will have a serious effect on sport in general. This must be avoided at all costs We have had enough of it in the past—particularly in cricket—and the lesson is still staring us in the face.

VISIT OF EMPIRE CRICKETERS

"Are you in favour of importing a motley crowd called Empire Cricketers to tour this country next winter" some friends have asked me since the news of such a visit was broadcast in the press. My reply has invariably been that I am not very enthusiastic about it. The half-hearted reception given to Jack Ryder's Australian side and Lord Tennyson's English team gives as a clear pointer to the support which may be expected from the public

I do admit however that some of the names published in the tentative list of players are impressive enough. But the attraction lies more in Official Tests than in friendly engagements. How many people really care to see good cricket? Very few indeed. Otherwise the fate of the Zonal tournament would not have been what it is. Give the masses international or intercommunal contests. They will flock in their thousands to enjoy the fun. But classic cricket has no use for them!

WELL DONE, LOU LYNN

Bombay deserves to be congratulated on their third successive victory in the Women's Inter-Provincial Tournament. They had a comparatively easy time in their first match against Delhi. But Bengal, their old rivals for the last three years in the final, gave them a tough fight again in the ultimate round. It was mainly due to the sterling defence put up by little Pansy Thomas undoubtedly the best full-back in India today, that Bombay was able to foil the strenuous efforts of the Eastern Province to storm our fortress.

Great credit is due to Margaret Chisholm, the most enterprising of our forwards for her rank opportunism inside the circle. She was ably supported by Gwen Symthet and Phyllis Badal in her attacking operations. But I don't blame Edna Arklie for her failure at the left flank. Didn't she give up that position long ago? Eve Edwards and Rebecca Hajioff covered themselves with glory by their untiring and energetic efforts in the defensive lines. Well done Louise, Lynn and mates for upholding Bombay's prestige.

AGA KHAN CUP

The Aga Khan Tournament is at hand. Even though the number of entries was restricted as many as 32 appear in the draw. There are 14 challengers from up-country Among them are East Punjab Police who are said to be the same side which won the National Championship at Delhi recently, Kirkee United, the holders, Lucky star from Belgaum, Hindusthan Aircraft Factory from Bangalore, Bhopal Wanderers, Army Reds from Gwalior, Kalyanmal Mills from Indore, Ajmer Heroes from Rajputana, Central Ordnance Depot, Jubbulpore, Freshers Club from Meerut and Olympic Club from Nagpur. All the prominent teams of Bombay are well represented in it. Will they be able to hold their own against the mighty invaders?

AMATEUR-PRO TENNIS

It is refreshing news to hear that a tennis tournament in which top-ranking professional and amateur players from all parts of the world will be invited to take part, will be held in the United States of America in September next. The profits will go to a deserving charitable cause. I hope the International Amateur Lawn Tennis Association will accord its sanction to the proposal.

I need hardly remind my readers that the meeting of amateur and professional players even in exhibition matches,—let alone competitive contests,—is tabood by the rulers of world tennis It is difficult to imagine why this should be so when such mixture is permitted in cricket, football and other games. However if a beginning is made now—even in the name of charity—we may expect the senseless ban to be lifted ere long once for all for the good of the game.

IS IT CRICKET?

Do you call this cricket? 53 runs in 120 minutes! This is what our captain, K. C. Ibrahim, collected with the assistance of Z. R. Irani on the first day of the Cricket Championsh of India. And during the wh day of 300 minutes Bombay compil 218 with the loss of 3 wickets. wonder what the total would ha been but for the enterprising kno of 70 by M. K. Mantri. Now I a you, "who would waste his valuab time and money in watching su putrid cricket?"

All glory to Ibrahim for holding fort for 10 hours and 42 minut and piling up 219 runs on his ow account—and at the same time hel ing his side to amass a formidab total which ultimately went up 620. But could he not have pe formed this feat in half the tim if he had shown sufficient coura and enterprise in his praisewort task? He could have, but he d not want to. Why? Because the unlimited time allowed for th match He wanted to tire out th opposing bowlers and fielders. I that he eminently succeeded.

BOMBAY REGAINS RANJI TROPH

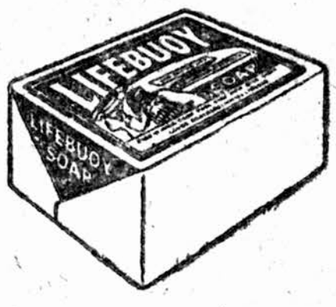
Hearty congratulations to Ibrahi and Co., for winning the Nation Cricket Championship by the hug margin of 458 runs at the expense Baroda. There is no doubt tha the solid foundation laid by the skipper Mantu and M. M. Dalvi, wh by the way also scored a centur was largely responsible for Bombay success. But the man who cause Baroda's downfall was Dattu Phadka who dismissed nine of the visitin batsmen for 100 runs in all, beside contributing over a hundred runs i the bargain. I am glad to hea that he will be sent to England nex summer by the Board of Contro for further coaching by Alf. Gove and George Geary.

This is the fifth time Bombay has lifted the much coveted Ranji Trophy since its inception in 1934,—an honour which no other Association has been able to claim so far.

For Baroda Vijay Hazare put up a great fight — hitting up 98 and 11 in the process. But his gallantry was of no avail to his side in saving it from disgrace.

Everybody will be much relieved to hear that there will be no more of these "Play to a finish" farce in future. All matches will be restricted to four days—with a possible fifth in the final. That sounds sensible.

Children's hands get dirty...
and where there's dirt
there's *Danger* from germs!



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GOVT. INSTITUTING INQUIRY INTO S. S. C. EXAM. SCANDALS

Assembly Sanctions Supplementary Demands Under "Education"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay are instituting an enquiry about the recent leakages and other irregularities attendant on the conduct of the S.S.C.

They are also trying to bring about close co-operation, between the Bombay and Poona Universities, and if need be, will constitute a board for this purpose.

These facts were revealed in the Provincial Legislature by Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier. The House sanctioned Government's supplementary demands for Rs. 54,34,36,249 for the year '48-'49.

There was a breeze in the Assembly when Mr. R. B. Ghorpade and Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav began to address each other across the benches.

The Premier made a demand for Rs. 33,73,884 for "Education".

Initiating general discussions on the supplementary statement of expenditure for 1948-49, presented to the Legislature, by the Government of Bombay, Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav said that the Bhonsla Military School, which was communal in character, should not have been given Government grants. He said that the "non-franchise" section of the Anatha Vidyalaya Graha, was harassed by the management.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar refuted the suggestions made by Mr. Jadhav.

Mrs. Shufi Tyabji, said that women's education should get greater encouragement, with provisions for hygiene and domestic science. She asked Government to make arrangements for foreign scholarships for women.

There was a breeze in the Assembly, when Mr. R. B. Ghorpade was criticising certain remarks made by Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav. Mr. Jadhav rose and interrupted him, in an attempt to "explain" the statement ascribed to him.

Mr. Ghorpade refused to yield the floor unless the Speaker gave a ruling, and said, "I will speak to you outside and not here."

Mr. Jadhav said "Come to the open field."

Mr. Ghorpade: What will you do?..

The speakers asked both the members to resume their seats, and requested them to exercise self-control. He could not allow members to address each other across the table.

INTERRUPTIONS

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, wanted to know if members could interrupt each other while speaking. He submitted, that these rules applied even to Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, who was in the habit of interrupting members every ten seconds or so, calling such interruptions as "explanations".

The Speaker said that he could not give a general ruling that no member must rise and ask for explanation. It had to be left to the Speaker to decide in every such case. But, he wished that such points of personal explanations were raised only at opportune moments and when really called for.

Mr. M. D. Joshi pointed out that leakages in question papers were common every year. Papers had been found even on roads. Government must tighten up the methods in use.

Mr. Babubhai Patel said that women's education was receiving every encouragement from the government.

Mr. A. H. Mirza wanted a separate university for women where they could be taught subjects suitable to the feminine temperament.

Replying to the debate, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Education Minister, said that Government had made certain conditions before giving the Bhonsle Military Schools a grant of Rs 30,000. Feeder Schools of this type were badly wanted in the country, for they could impart education highly useful to the Indian Military Academy. The first condition Government had made was that the School must be open to all, without distinction of caste or creed. Negotiations were going on with the Government of India, whether the School should be taken over by them. Two members of the Government had been appointed on the Managing Body, and Government's decision on all controversial issues was final. It was wrong to ask that such a school, should be "wound up scotched or killed."

The Anatha Vidyarthi Graha had been given a non-recurring grant of Rs 25,000 as in the aftermath of Gandhiji's assassination, their building had been burnt up, and they had sustained more than a lakh in loss. This modicum of help they deserved from State funds. Government had been baselessly charged with "a partiality that did not exist."

Referring to the criticism about imparting education in the mother tongue, Mr. Kher said that there was a clear directive from the Government of India to the Provinces on this subject and Government were following it.

He added, "I appeal to members not to make a fetish that Urdu is the mother tongue of all Muslims. It is in their interests to remove their differences with the bulk of the people.

There was no attempt on the part of Government to impose any particular language or culture on anybody.

S.S.C. EXAMINATION

Referring to criticisms about the recent S.S.C. examination, Mr. Kher said that the whole idea of starting the Board was to make "failed matrics, a nightmare of the past." The mistakes committed in the recent conduct of the S.S.C., were explained by the fact that the Board had very little time before it. Perhaps the Board might have done well by taking the help of the Bombay University. But, while Bombay University's attitude towards the S.S.C., and the Poona University was not known, it was feared that it was coloured by the fact, that these steps were taken without the wholehearted sympathy of the University of Bombay. The University stood to lose about Rs. two lakhs per year, on account of the S.S.C.

The Premier gave an assurance that he was doing his best to get the Bombay and the Poona Universities together, perhaps by a joint board, for co-operating with each other to the fullest extent.

He expressed his concern that there were leakages of question papers. Even "in the temple of learning", the code of morality was not maintained. All this was due to the incubus of passing examinations "by hook or crook." He hoped that soon people would not bother about examinations, certificates and degrees, but only about proper education and training.

He however promised to hold an enquiry into recent happenings pertaining to the S.S.C.

Referring to a suggestion that there must be a separate University for women, Mr. Kher laughingly said, "Why should women be perpetually condemned to cook. Why should not men cook and women plead in courts"?

He also said that when a separate college for women was opened in Poona, the women preferred to go to other institutions.

The cut was withdrawn.

CUT WITHDRAWN

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister made a demand for Rs. 93,07,761 for General Administration.

He said in his reply to criticisms made by some members that all possible care would be taken to prevent any error in the electoral rolls, now under preparation. Government had enlisted the help of Local Bodies to this end.

Guillotine was applied to the debate when Mr. Mehta was speaking.

A resolution has been given notice of by Mr. C. J Ambli, asking the Government to remove controls on foodgrains and cloth. It has been included in the supplementary agenda, but it is learnt that it may not be moved, as it had been sent a long time ago, before the Congress. Legislature Party decided at yesterday's meeting that the review of the control policy could not be considered for at least an year.

Epidemics Break Out In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 26 (API): Seasonal epidemics have broken out in Calcutta. In addition to cholera and small pox already reported here, cases of plague are also occurring almost daily since the middle of last week. Of 19 patients now lying in the Plague Hospital 11 have been bacteriologically confirmed as plague cases. Five deaths from plague have so far been reported.

The incidence of cholera has shown a sharp rise this week and till yesterday, 225 cases had been removed to hospital. While mortality figures for the current week are not ye available, nearly 100 persons have died of this disease during the pa two weeks.

Small pox took a toll of 45 lives during the week ending March 19, against 37 in the previous week.

Scope Of Agenda For Washington Talks Enlarging

LONDON, March 26, (PTI-Reuter): Next week's diplomatic talks in Washington between the Foreign Ministers assembled to sign the Atlantic Pact will, it is believed here, overshadowed in importance the business connected with the Pact itself.

The full scope of the agenda for the Washington talks only became plain to the British public in the course of the foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons last Wednesday.

Mr. Bevin, summing up the debate, told Mr. R. A. Butler, Conservative, that most of the problems he had raised were on the agenda for Washington.

Among these were ultimate relations between East and West, the enforcement of peace treaties, the future of Greece, the continued delivery of reparations to the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and the possibility of continuing to trade with Eastern Europe.

To this must be added discussion on the future of Italy's former colonies, due to be decided by the United Nations General Assembly next month and a number of questions on the future of Germany.

MOUNTBATTEN TO SELL HIS LONDON HOUSE

LONDON, March 26, (PTI-Reuter): Lord and Lady Mountbatten are to sell their London home, now tenanted by members of the United States Embassy, it was learned here.

The reason for the sale is said to be that Lord Mountbatten, former Viceroy of India, now active again in his rank of Rear Admiral, and his wife, are living in Malta, British Mediterranean naval base.

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Booking 9-30 to 11-30 & 5 to 7 p.m.

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 13, 2005.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 26, 1368.
Parsi: Meher 26, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-37 a.m. Sunset: 6-52 p.m.
Hightide: 11-05, 23-32. Lowtide: 05-18, 17-02.

To-day's Engagements

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY: Vocal music by Kesarbai Kerker today 4 p.m. Wagle Hall, Kandewadi.

BOMBAY AUTOMOBILE EMPLOYEES UNION: Annual Conference at Peoples Hall Congress House, 9-30 a.m. Mr. Abidali Jaferbhoy presides.

SWASTIC LEAGUE: Portrait of the late Lt.-Col. A. B. Gajendragadkar will be unveiled by Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar at Swastic League Headquarters, Vithalbhai Patel Road, 9-30 a.m

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION: Celebration of Annual Day at Blavatsky Lodge at 4 p.m. Symposium on "The Prevalence and the prevention of Typhoid". Dr. S. G. Vengsarkar and Dr. P. M. Sandhani will speak.

GOPAL HOUSING AND PLANTATION SOCIETY: Opening ceremony of various development schemes by Mr. Morarji Desai at Powai Estate near Vikhroli at 5 p.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Under the auspices of the Socialist Party (Bombay) a public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Shivaji Park (Dadar) when Shri Asoka Mehta will preside and Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan will speak on the "Decisions of the Patna Conference."

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES LIBRARY HALL: Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta in English at the Ramakrishna Mission today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. The Swami will also conduct a class on the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna in Hindi and English at the same place today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: The regular classes on Elementary Astrology will be taken from 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. J. S. Chiniwalla will deliver a lecture on "Is Astrology an Inductive or Divine Science"? at 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) today (Sunday) at Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, 25 Chowpatty Road.

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: In accordance with the suggestions made at the public meeting held to mourn the demise of Dr. Pandurang Ramrao Wagle, a meeting of his friends and admirers, will be held today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the Shrimat Anandashrama Hall, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo, to find ways and means to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Wagle, when Mr. N. L. Kodikal, the President of the Association will preside.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: Service by founder T. K. N. Trivikram on "The Samkhya Doctrine of Gita" Exposition of Gita and "Zero B.C." Free training in the speediest and safest form of Yoga. 52 Shivaji Park, Sunday 5-30 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Public lecture by Pandit Kanaiyalal Misra on "Arya Samaj and Hindu Code Bill today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Bora Bazar Street, Fort.

G. S. B. CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY An Ordinary General Meeting of the members of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Co-operative Housing Society, Limited, will be held in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, Nicadwari Lane Girgaon, today (Sunday) at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.)

Armed Forces Academy Entrance Examination

A supplementary examination for entry into the Armed Forces Academy (Inter-Services Wing) for the course commencing in July 1949 will be held in May. Candidates should submit their applications for the examination to the Federal Public Service Commission, New Delhi, direct and not through the Provincial Government Copies of rules, etc., will be supplied to the candidates by the Commission on request.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company, Limited, Ambernath, Thana, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. L. G. Thakore.

HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION

MR. B. K. PATEL, MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, ADDRESSING THE GATHERING.

BOMBAY, Sunday, March 27.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Taj Begub 7-45 Hazara Singh 8-0 News (E) 8-15 B R Deodhar 8-45 News (G)

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 metres 7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. Surendra Nath 1-0 News Gujarati 1-10 G N Joshi 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon With You

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)

5-0 Shankar Rao Vyas Bhimpalas 5-30 Gammat Jammat 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (E) 6-20 G N Joshi Nisnra Kafi 7-0 Rangbhoomi 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Vividh Sangeet 7-30 B R Deodhar Gauri

41.44 metres 7,240 kc/s)

8-0 Madhurika Muzumdar 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Surendranath 8-45 Shahu Modak 9-0 News in (E) 9-15 Shankar Rao Vyas Bihag 9-30 BBC News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 9-55 Varyavarachi Varat 10-0 Beethoven

VARIATIONS
353 metres (850 kc/s)
41.44 metres 7,240 kc/s)

7-45 a.m. News (K) 8-0 Indumati Chaubal 8-15 News (H) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Surendranath.

353 metres (850 kc/s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-50 News (M) 1-0 Indumati Chaubal 1-30 Sarangi Par Dupher Ka Roog 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Film Music

353 metres (850 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7,2140 kc/s)

6-0 Shankar Rao Vyas Kasi 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-30 Musical Interlude 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 G M Joshi Thumri 9-0 Hazara Singh 9-15 News (H) 9-30 Taj Begum Ghazal 10-0 Jalsa

BARODA
250 metres (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Geet Manajri 7-45 Madhusudan Joshi Drut Khayal 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadaliyan 8-45 News (G)

6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Recorded Interlude 6-15 For Rural Areas Relayed from Bombay 6-35 Film Music 7-0 Mohammad Arif Kanchwala Hindustani songs 7-15 Taal Ganesh 7-30 Harendra Dasaundi 7-45 "Book of Verse" Balmukund Dave recites some of his own poems. 8-0 Marathi Geeten 8-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 8-15 New (G) 8-30 National Programme Relayed from Delhi 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Harendra Dasaundi 9-30 Mohammad Arif Kanchwala 9-40 Baroda Radio Orchestra 10-0 Madhusudan Joshi Vocal music.

TODAY'S FEATURE: At 10 p.m., today (Sunday) A.I.R., Bombay, will bdoadcast a programme of Indian music in the presence of an invited audience. The artists are J. N. Joshi, Shahu Modak, Surendra Nath, VUB orchestra will be in accompaniment. (353 and 61.48 metres).

KANNADA DRAMA ON A.I.R.: All India Radio, Bombay, will brodcast in the parts, "Echghama Nayaka" a historical drama in Kannada based on the life of Lakshmana Nayaka of Vijayanagara on Sunday and Monday the 27th and 28th March. This can be heard between 6-55 and 7-15 p.m. on 353 and 41.44 metres. The script is written by Shr. Sadashivrao Garood

Sitamarhi Ramnaumi Pilgrims To Note

The pilgrims attending the Sitamarhi Ramnaumi Mela in Bihar Province, which commences on April 1, are advised to get themselves inoculated against cholera and carry with them the necessary certificates.

'BETTER CITIZENS THROUGH EDUCATION'

B. K. Patel Opens Handicrafts Exhibition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The object of education in free India was to prepare youngmen and women for life and make them useful citizens of the nation, observed Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, while opening the Exhibition of Handicrafts and Sewing Work Articles organised by the Municipal Schools Committee in the Gilder Tank Building this evening.

The Municipal Commissioner added the aim of education during the British rule was to manufacture clerks to staff Government offices and help the British in administration. He urged parents to pay more attention to the education of their children, and make them better citizens of the country.

In a welcome speech, Mr. V. R. Tulla, Chairman of the Schools Committee said that the Committee was running 17 centres for handicrafts work and 800 boys and 1,100 girls were taking advantages of them.

Miss Kapila Khandwalla, Secretary of the Committee thanking the Commissioner hoped that he would continue to take keen interest in the work of the Committee.

After a programme of variety entertainment, Mrs. Patel distributed prizes.

RACKETEERING IN 'BOGUS' EXAM PAPERS

Police Take 5 Persons For Interrogation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The S.S.C. Examination seems to have provided a fresh source of income to Bombay's manifold racket-runners.

It is stated that five persons were apprehended at a suburban centre yesterday while they were trying to palm off the day's exam papers which were found to be bogus to credulous candidates.

Finding that there was a leakage of question papers in Poona, Bombay's underworld, is said to have quickly realised that now was the time to exploit the situation in Greater Bombay.

At Bhiwandi, the Police, it is said, took for interrogaton five such persons.

CONVICTED FOR OFFERING BRIBE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Charged with offering illegal gratification to a police officer, Kartarsingh Uttamsingh, a Sikh refugee, was today sentenced at the Esplanade Police Court to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment and a pay a fine of Rs. 400 in default 4 months' R.I

Uttamsingh, it was stated, had offered a bribe of Rs. 50 to a G.I.P. Railway police official when the latter searched his box at Dadar Station and found it to contain new cotton cloth in excess of what was allowed to be carried under the rules.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, March 26 (API.) Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 26th March 1949:—

Weather has been dry over the country except for scattered showers in north Assam. Day temperatures were appreciably above normal from Saurashtra and the north Konkan to the Orissa-Circars coast. Surat recorded 103 degrees F.

Forecast valid until the evening of 27th:—

Weather will coninue to be dry except for a few showers in north Assam and south Malabar. No large change in night temperature is expected.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, March 26 (API.) The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st December 1948 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours I.S.T. 26th March 1949:—

Ahmedabad 102 76 0 0 minus 0.2 Ahmednagar 101 74 0 0 minus 0.5 Bangalore 93 67 0.5 minus 0.8 Banaras—83 0 3.5 plus 1.4 Bhopal 97 62 0 0 minus 0.6 Bombay 90 78 0 0 minus 0.3 Calcutta 90 74 0 -4 minus 1.4 Cochin 91 80 0 1.2 minus 3.8 Colombo 88 74 0 14.6 minus 0.7 Darjiling 63 48 0 2.2 minus 1.2 Dehra Dun 79 53 0 7.8 plus 0.8 Delhi 85 54 0 1.1 minus 1.6 Gaya 95 65 0 2.6 plus 0.5 Hyderabad (Dn) 101 69 0 0 minus 1.4 Kolhapur 110 71 0 0— Lahore—55 0 3.9 plus 0.7 Lucknow 91 65 0 1.7 minus 0.4 Madras 95 72 .0 .7 minus 5.9 Mangalore 90 77 0 0 minus 0.9 Mussorie 63 50 0 6.5 minus 3.2 Mysore 96 69 0 0 minus 1.2 Nagpur— 72 0 0.1 minus 1.9 Ootacamund 76 50 0 1.0 minus 3.5 Patna 93 63 0 3.9 plus 1.9 Peshawar 77 52 0 6.9 plus 1.2 Poona 103 71 0 0 minus 0.3 Rajkot 102 70 0 0 minus 0.3 Shillong 75 51 0 2.9 minus P.M.Y. Sholapur 103 77 0 0 minus 0.9 Simla 65 48 0 8.2 minus 0.7 Surat 108 76 0 0.4 plus 0.1 Trichinopoly 97 72 0 0.5 minus 4.1

CONCESSIONS TO DISPLACED STUDENTS

Scheme Extended To Merged Areas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has extended the educational concessions granted to non-Muslim displaced students from Western Pakistan to such students reading in the educational institutions situated in the merged and integrated States. The concessions were sanctioned for the Province in February last year.

Under the scheme of assistance, loans are granted to displaced students and trainees from Western Pakistan on certain terms and conditions. The competent authorities to sanction such loans are the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay in the case of Medical colleges, the Director of Agriculture in the case of Agricultural schools and colleges, the Director of Animal Husbandary in the case of Veterinary colleges and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of other colleges and schools.

Concessions like freeship, exemption from the payment of examination fees and a grant up to a maximum of Rs. 75 for books, etc., are also granted to displaced students, whose parents and guardians may not have sufficient funds.

City Artists' Purse For Famine Relief

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bhangwadi theatre was filled to capacity last night when the Rangabhumi and the Bharat Natyapitha staged their last drama 'Dhurmasena' and a purse of Rs. 3,051 was presented to Sjt. Indulal Yajnik Secretary Gujarat Dushkal Karyakara Committee for mamine relief in Gujrat.

The purse was then handed to Sjt. Yajnik by Shrimati Lilaben.

Mr. Yajnik thanked the artists and the social workers who had presented these shows and collected good money for famine relief and hoped that others will emulate their example.

Export For Vegitable Seeds

NEW DELHI, March 26.

Because of improvement in the supply position and the desirability of liberalising exports, the Government of India has decided that, with immediate effect and as an experimental measure for one year, the export of Indian and European types of vegetable seeds by post, air and sea shall be allowed freely to all permissible destinations Licences will be issued directly by the Export Trade Controllers of Deputy Chief Con

TATA'S AND MAHARASHTRA TO CONTEST HOCKEY FINAL

Penalty Corner Goal Seals Fate Of East Punjab Police

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata's conquered East Punjab Police in the semi-finals and now meet Maharashtra, who triumphed over Lusitanians in the other semi-final of the Invitation Hockey Tournament. Tata's won by a spectacular solitary goal scored in the last few minutes of play from a penalty corner.

Maharashtra, who were one down early in the second half rallied round to snatch a victory from Lusitanians by the odd goal in three. Lusis have themselves to blame for after going into the lead, they started defending, attacking would have proved the best form of defence.

East Punjab Police and Tata's set a fast pace to an interesting encounter, and hard hitting tactics took priority ove understanding team work. Short passes were very few. Tata's had two Olympic players in their side, full back Gentle and outside left Lawrie Fernandes. East Punjab had full back Trilochan Singh, centre half Amir Kumar and centre forward Balbir Singh.

The first half which was very unconstructive, proved of very little advantage and neither side ever looked like scoring. The play was between backs and backs on either side.

It was a pity that Tata's were unable to gain advantage of two good scoring oppertunities. Lenny D'Souza was responsible for his failure on both occasions. When Continho passed to him, he shot way up above the bar, with only the goalie to beat. Then, he failed to connect, once again, from close in.

Tata's were rather unlucky, when from a free-hit awarded against goalkeeper Ram, who stopped outside the circle with his pads. George Pereira pushed to Lenny, who shot, the ball hit the post and rebounded into play, but a defender cleared. A truly narrow escape for East Punjab.

The Police defence were making use of their weight and Trilochan was penalized for obstruction and pushing. A penalty corner was awarded. George Pereira took the hit and Dadoo stopped the ball with his leg on goalline. A penalty bully, was rightly awarded and Joe D'Mello failed to get the better of Dadoo. This was a chance in a million lost.

Tata's held sway over East Punjab Police and for the whole of the second half they kept the opponents defence busy. Trilochan Singh used his weight more often and for this he was again penalized. George Pereira taking the short corner hit, scored with a brilliant hit. Tata's went into the lead and the officials of the tournament Committee heared a sigh of relief, for a draw would have upset their programme entirely as the Bombay Aga Khan Hockey Tournament has been scheduled to commence on Monday, the 28th.

The teams:—TATA'S: Pinto; Gentle, Carvalho; Diago, G. Pereira, Perumal; Ferrao, J. D'Mello, L. D'Souza, Continho, L. Fernandes.

EAST PUNJAB POLICE:—P. Ram; Trilochan Singh, Dharam Singh, Dadoo, Amir Kumar, Gurcharan Singh; Swarup Singh, Bakshish Singh, Balbir Singh, Udham Singh, Kerpal Singh.

Umpires:—A. J. Francis and D. Fernandes.

Maharashtra entered the field with Gabriel back in their ranks and he took charge of the attack. The first half proved of very little interest neither side being able to register a score. The Lusis fielded the same outfit of yesterday.

Maleloo, Lingam and Diago were defenders that proved their worth. Gabriel, Nimal, Pillay Dadoo never gave up trying in the forward line. In the Lusis outfit Saxby and Woodcock were outstanding, but Woodcock was once again well marked by Lingam. Walter D'Souza, Maxie Vaz and Ganu were reliable defenders, but often used unfair methods to stop their attackers. They seem to make a habit of these tactics, which if not curbed early prove dangerous to both sides.

On resumption Lusitanian established a lead through Saxby, who went down to the end of the goal line and pushed into goal beating Phillips easily. Maharashtra paid dearly for a lapse on the part of their defenders, who were taken unawares. Saxby once again nearly scored with a down the line shot, but Phillips just got his pads to the ball.

Lusitanians were now definitely dictating terms and everyone from the inner trio had a chance of scoring. Woodlock next shot from a similar position as Saxby did and Cajetan Braganza would have also scored with a reverse stroke, but the ball travelled wide of the post. Maharashtra were lucky to get out of this tight corner.

A good pass from Braganza went abegging, for Saxby, who was quite close in failed to position himself and then Diago cleared. Maharashtaa never gave up trying and soon they got hold of the equalizer when Nimal gave a grand through pass to Gabriel, who eluded two defenders and shot with a terrific drive that left Menezes helpless. Gabriel nearly, put the Poona side ahead, but Menezes saved well.

Maharashtra went into the lead surprisingly when off a penalty corner, Pillay sent in a high shot that earned protests from the Lusis side. Maleloo had taken the penalty hit and the ball rebounded of the goalies pads coming straight to Pillay, who appeared to have under-cut the ball, but Umpire Scott thought otherwise.

Lusitanians goal were having a gruelling five minutes for Menezes was called upon on at least three occasions to save from a close range.

To earn the equalizer and save the match was an uphill task for the Lusis, for they had just bare five minutes in which to go on, but Maharashtra attacked instead of defending and this is the main reason why they won.

The teams:— MAHARASHTRA: Phillips; Maleloo, Lingani; Yousuf, Diago, Meteloo; Dadoo, Pillay, Gabriel, Nimal, Bhatia.

LUSITANIANS:—"A" Menezes; W. D'Souza S. Dias; Gama P. D'Souza, M. Vaz; L. Vaz, Woodcock, Saxby, Braganza, W. D'Souza.

Umpires: Scott and Vishwanathan.

KADIRVELU TO PLAY FOR RASHIDS'

BOMBAY, Saturday. — Bombay soccer fans will be interested to know that Acrobatic Kadirvelu has signed for the Rashid Sports Club, the Giant Killers' of last season, with a view to staging a come-back.

Kadirvelu, it may be recalled, played for the Bangalore Muslims Sports Club, the first Indian Team ever to have won one of the country's principal soccer tournaments, viz., Rover's Cup Tournament, and later assisted the famous W.I.A.A. Staff Sports Club, that made history in the Bombay Football world, by winning four tournaments in a row.

Although he has been out of the field for over two seasons, he is still his old self; physically fit and full of beans.

Khan Of Kalat On Baluchistan Advisory Council

QUETTA, March 26, (A.P.I.): The Khan of Kalat told pressmen here that if the people of Baluchistan availed themselves of the services of the Advisory Council, their legitimate aspirations would be attained.

He appealed to the Muslim League and Shahi Jirga members to resolve their differences to make the Council a success.

He added that this recent visit to Karachi was to remove misunderstandings between Pakistan and Kalat, and to assure Pakistan of the latter's sincerity and loyalty.

In the Day's Sport

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GROUND

4-00 p.m. Times of India vs Goan Sports (Quarter-finals Lewis Cup).

5-30 p.m. Manarashtra vs Tata Sports (Finals—Invitation Tournament).

ASSOCIATION GROUND

4-30 p.m. Brothers Club (Poona) vs Mazagoan Docks.

5-30 p.m. Prakash Club (Poona) vs B.B. & C.I. Rly. "B" (Jepsen Cup).

ST. XAVIER'S GROUND, PAREL

5-15 p.m. St. Xavier's "C" vs Blue Wizards "A" (Figuerdo Cup-Final).

Norwegian Minister-Designate In India

The Norwegian Minister-designate in India, Mr. Jens Schive with his family on his arrival at New Delhi station on March 24. He was received by Mr. C. S. Jha, Chief of Protocol, Government of India who appears on the extreme right.

AMRITLAL SHETH ARRESTED AND BAILED OUT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth, formerly editor of one of Bombay's leading Gujarati dailies, and ex-director of some trusts, was arrested this evening at 5 p.m. at Chandeli, a suburb of Bombay, by Inspector Gurve and Sub-Inspector Gajengragadkar of the Vigilance Branch under instructions from Deputy Commissioner Quilter, under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.

He was released on bail of Rs. 5,000 till March 30, on which day he will appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Committee To Organise Saurashtra Relief

RAJKOT, March 26, (A.P.I.): A Committee of 25 members with Darbar Gopaldas Desai, President of Saurashtra Congress Committee, as Chairman will organise relief work in scarcity affected areas of Saurashtra.

This was decided at a meeting held recently of the Saurashtra Seva Samitee held in Bhavnagar, at which the President of the G.P.C.C. Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai and Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Chairman of Gujerat Famine Relief Committee, were also present.

RELIEF WORKS IN SAURASHTRA

RAJKOT, March 26 (API): Four road construction schemes have already been started as a relief measure in the worst scarcity affected district of Zelawad in Saurashtra, according to Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Premier of Saurashtra. He said the work, which was started as far back as October last, had progressed pretty well.

44 WOMEN IN ROUND-UP OF ALLEGED SMUGGLERS

RANAGHAT, March 26 (UPI): 44 women are reported to have been arrested by the Railway Enforcement Police, during a surprise round-up, for alleged smuggling of cloth to Pakistan following an assault on a West Bengal Excise Officer on the platform of the Ranaghat station on March 23.

A Land Customs Inspector, who is alleged to have been in alliance with the smugglers, assaulted the Excise Officer when the latter detected huge quantities of new cloths in a compartment of the Up North Bengal Express.

REFORMS IN CHITRAL

PESHAWAR, March 26 (UPI): The Mehtar of Chitral has exempted his people from payment of certain customary duties, which are believed to have been in existence in Chitral State for the past 5 centuries.

Giving this news, a message received here says that these public concessions are part of State reforms.

MORE R. S. S. RELEASES

SIMLA, March 26 (UPI): 16 more RSS workers have been released on tendering apologies and giving undertaking to dissociate themselves from the Sangh, **says an official announcement.**

Rewa Ex-Ruler Files 'Habeas Corpus' Petition

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, (By Airmail).

The habeas corpus petition which was presented before the Allahabad High Court on behalf of H.H. Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh, the ex-ruler of Rewa State in which the petitioner had challenged the validity of the detention order served on him by the Government of India under Regulation III of 1818 directing him to remain in Dehradun will come up for hearing before a Division Bench in the second week of April next according to the report received here from Rewa. In the meantime, the interned Maharaja has made it clear both to the Government and the public that if his prayer were granted and he was set at liberty and allowed to stay in the Rewa State, he would stay in his native land as a peaceful and lawabiding citizen and would not take any part, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of the State or of the Vindhya Pradesh.

DISCONTENT AGAINST MINISTRY MOUNTING UP.

The discontent among the public of the Vindhya Pradesh is fast mounting up. Shri Ram Sahaya, an ex-Minister and his 10 other associates have been arrested at Panna because he had criticised the activities of the Vindhya Pradesh Ministry and opposed the move of the henchmen of the Ministry who had been bringing undue pressure to bear upon the public to present the addresses of welcome to the Ministers and contribute money for the same. Public meetings were held at Maihar and Panna to voice the lack of confidence of the people in the Vindhya Pradesh Ministry and further to press the demand for its immediate removal.

RELEASE OF DETAINED NIZAM'S RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

HYDERABAD, March 26 (UPI): Most of the employees of the Nizam's state Railway, who had been detained on account of pro-Communist leaning and as a measure of precaution against sabotage on the railway, have been released, it was stated today. A few employees, who are stated to be "active Communists" are, however, kept in a special camp.

About 42 railway employees were rounded up when the "purge" drive was launched on the state railway.

BRIG. S.B. VERMA BECAME MAJ. GEN.

Brig. S. B. Verma, officiating divisional Commander of the Indian armoured brigade Stationed in Hyderabad State, has been promoted to the rank of Majo-General, it is learnt here.

GANGSTERS MURDER WATCHMAN

Gangsters yesterday broke into a firm dealing in iron and steel on the Kingsway and fled with some cash, after murdering the 53-year-old watchman on duty.

Disappointing Day For Punters At Mahaluxmi

BLUE LOTUS AND NIRVANA SCORE AT LONG ODDS

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To-day at Mahaluxmi, at the decision of the Spring races, fifth day, punters found winner picking quite easy till midway stage but wrought set in later and at the end most of them left the enclosures with long faces.

Heavily supported Desert Kid recorded fluent victory in the opening event, the lower division of the Belfry Plate and warm favourites Peggotty Ganga Singh and Musafir followed suit in the following events. The last-named put a spectacular run midway in the straight to oblige large armies of supporters who backed him down to 10 to 3 on.

The jubilation in the enclosures was at its hight when the 22 to 1 outsider, Blue Lotus made a pillar-to-post race of the Santacruz Plate, division II. The favourite, Full House failed to figure in the chief event, the Delta Plate cleared by New Moon and in the first division of the Santacruz Plate warm favourite, Spring Chicken finished down the field. The neglected Nirvana scored here, Chavan making a vigorous attempt below the distance to snatch the verdict from Windsor Knight in the last stride.

Laila, a recent winner and Medallion disputed for supremacy till halfway in the day's last event. The former was in the lead long before heads were turned straight and staying on very well, the speedy Son of Lore-Delight filly cut the eight furlongs in excellent 1 minute and 40 seconds. The public choice, Chin Up, could only place a poor fourth. Laila is in great form at the moment and may do the hat-trick if saddled again this season.

Fifty-five punters solved the treble event pool of which each ticket returned Rs. 2341.

The following are the results:—

THE BELFRY PLATE Division II —Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Hugo Wachsmann's DESERT KID 8-12 Amir A. 1
Mr. G. Saul's THE CONQUEROR 8-12 P. Khade 2
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's ZALIM 8-12 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. M. Shroff's BIHARI 8-12 S. Chavan 4
Not run: Pelion.
Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, Head.
Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. M. C. Raja Sekhar's PEGGOTTY 8-3 Duffy 1
Mr. Fali H. Mehta's YEARLING 9-0 S. Chavan 2
Mr. O. Randall's TANTALUM 9-4 Cunningham 3
Mr. S. Zito's MIRELLA 9-2 Medhe 4
Not run: Peppermint, Glitter, Galatea, Missing Link.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 17 and Rs. 28.

THE OWEN ROE PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Sir Shantidas Askuran's GANGA SINGH 8-5 Devane 1
Mr. Shapoor A. Irani's LITTLE JOHN 9-4 Janardhan 2
Mr. I. A. G. Moloobhai's ABDEL 7-12 S. A. Kader 3
Maharaj of Gwalior's LALKAR 7-10 Dinkar 4
Not run: Chandrakor.
Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, 1 length
Time: 1 minute 57 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18.

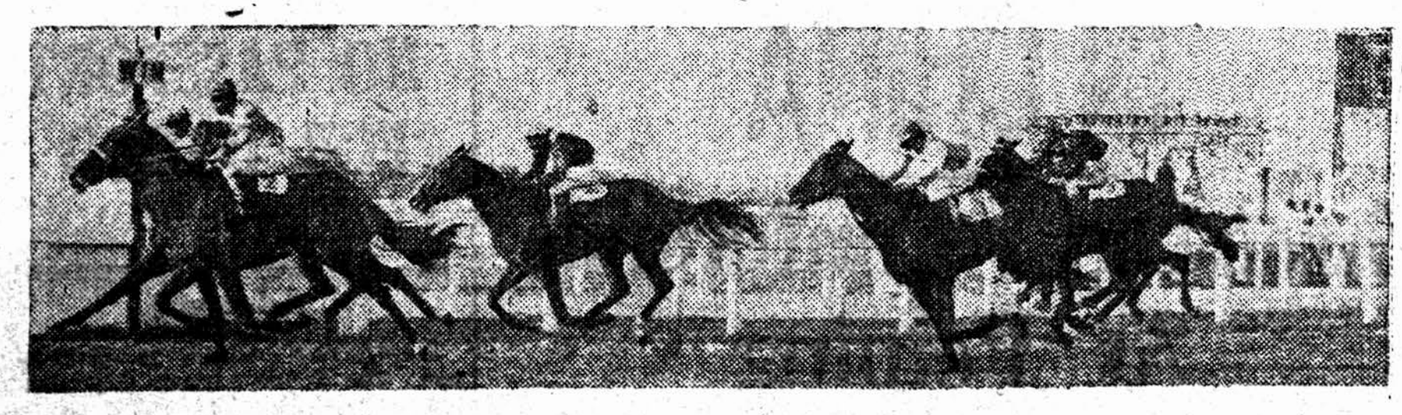
THE BELFRY PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's MUSAFIR 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
M/s. Abde A. Mansoor A. and Mustan A. Tyebjee's LIRA MALT 8-12 Amir A. 2
Mrs. P. Rylands's SUMMER LIGHTNING 8-12 N. Dar 3
Mr. A. J. Moshi's KENNERETH 8-12 Damodar 4
Not run: Pride of Hindustan.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 13. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.
The Raja of Miraj Jnr.'s BLUE LOTUS 7-13 Shaikh 1
Mrs. W. L. Meier's AYAAZ 8-6 Russell 2
Mr. Dawoodbhai Esoufally's LADY CLEOPATRA 8-1 Duffy 3
Mr. K. S. Irani's MAH-I-NAU 8-8 P. Khade 4
Not run: Ajinkya Tara II.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 41 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 230. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 36 and Rs. 16.

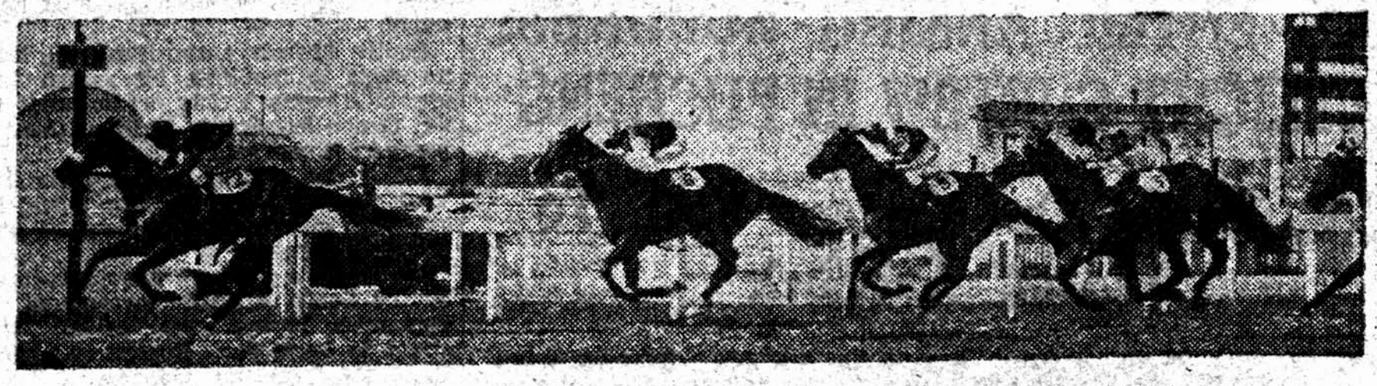
THE DELTA PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mrs. Clara Hil's NEW MOON 8-0 P. Khade 1
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PANKAJ 6-12 Devane 2
M/s. J. D. Banatwalla and D. N. Khambata's FLYING ARROW 8-4 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. M. Shroff's RED BIRD 7-2 Purtu S. 4
Not run: Parting Summer, F. Haven, R. Doot.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, Shd. Shd.
Time: 1 minute 14 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 75. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 109 and Rs. 20.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.
M/s. Shareef A. Moloobhoy and Syed Amjad Ali's NIRVANA 8-13 S. Chavan 1
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR KNIGHT 7-11 Jagdish 2
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's FLYING CLIPPER 8-10 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. T. A. Husein's PROSPERO 9-0 Medhe 4
All ran.
Won by Shd. 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 42 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 171. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 27 and Rs. 16.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Hoosein G. Khairaz, Dr. A. Karmally and Lt. Col. N. D. Gandhy's LAILA 7-13 Hanuman S. 1
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's KHUNDIL 8-4 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. S. M. Modi's REPARTEE 9-1 Medhe 3
M/s. F. J. Guzdar and J. J. Gazdar's CHIN UP 8-12 P. Khade 4
Not run: Baaz Bahadur.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 80. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 30 and Rs. 49.



THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE (Div. I) 1 mile. (1) Nirvana. (2) Windsor Knight (3) Flying Clipper.



THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE (Div. II) 1 mile. (1) Blue Lotus (2) Ayaaz (3) Lady Cleopatra.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE (6 furlongs) (1) Peggotty (2) Yearling (3) Tantalum.

New Moon (P. Khade up) being led in after winning the Delta Plate (6 furlongs)

S. S. C.'s 314 Runs For Seven Wickets Against Pak Team

COLOMBO, March 26, (PTI- Reuter): The Sinhalese Sports Club had scored 314 runs for the loss of seven wickets in their first innings in their match against the Pakistan Touring Team, at close of play today. 6.

Sinhalese Sports Club first innings (continued)

Rodrigo lbw Nazar Mohamed	107
Dalpathado b Shujauddin	13
Wijesinghe not out	59
Goonesekera not out	35
Extras	13
Total (for 7 wickets)	314

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/4, 2/60, 3/92 4/163, 5/169. 6/189, 7/228.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Maqsood Ahmed	16	4	42	2
Rehman	2	0	6	0
Murrawat Hussein	9	0	38	0
Fazal Mahmoud	22	5	49	1
Shujauddin	29	3	89	1
Aslam	10	0	40	0
Nazar Mohamed	10	1	37	3

CAMBRIDGE WINS BOAT RACE

LONDON, March 26 (UPA): Cambridge won the annual boat race today after trailing Oxford for over 2½ miles.

JEPSEN CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Mazagaon Institute And St. Xavier's Association Win

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two more matches were decided in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament at Association Ground this evening.

Mazagaon Institute beat Lusitanian's "B" by a solitary goal. R. Souza scored for the winners.

Earlier St. Xavier's Association got the better of Bombay Parsi Sports Association by the odd goal in three. Monteiro and Alphonso scored for St. Xaviers Asson. while Engineer reduced the margin.

GRAND NATIONAL RESULTS

LIVERPOOL, March 26, (PTI-Reuter): Russian Hero won the Grand National. ..

Raimond was second and Royal Mount third. ..

Betting on the Grand National was as follows: 60 to one Russian Hero, 22 to one Raimond, 18 to one Royal Mount. ..

Won by eight lengths one length separated the second and third. 43 horses ran. Cromwell started a six to one favourite.

Totalisator dividends (to two shilling unit) Russian Hero: win £20, 5 shillings, and 6 pence. Place 4 pound 19 shillings and 9 pence; Rotmond 19 shillings, Royal Mount 8 shillings and 9 pence.

It later transpired that Boras Cottage died from injuries sustained during the race.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MAY
NEW YORK, March 26.

Previous Closing	32.16
Today's Opening	32.19
Difference	+3
Today's Closing	32.20
Difference	+4

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, March 26.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Forward Vaishak Shud 15	174	8
Gold Forward Vaishak Shud	109	6
Silver Bullion Ready	181	8
Silver Mint	182	8
Gold Ready	111	6
Sovereign	22	6
Expectations Cotton Jarila May	625	6

BOTH SIDES SET UP PEACE DELEGATIONS IN CHINA

Three-Day Conference At Peiping

REDS ENTER ANKING SUBURBS: DAYLIGHT CURFEW IN PUCHENG

T. V. Soong On Mystery Visit To Chiang Kai-Shek

NANKING, MARCH 26. (U.P.A.): RELIABLE SOURCES TODAY SAID THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT'S PEACE DELEGATION WILL FLY TO PEIPING WITHIN THREE DAYS FOR A CONFERNCE WITH THE COMMUNISTS IN AN ATTEMPT TO END THE CHINESE CIVIL WAR.

REDS ENTER ANKING SUBURB

Meawhile, the official CENTRAL DAILY NEWS, reported that Communists troops had broken into the suburbs of Anking, Yangtze River stronghold 145 miles southwest of Nanking.

The newspaper said the river port on the nothern bank of the Yangtze has lost radio contact with the outside world.

Government troops were said to have evacuated Chihsienkuan eight miles north of Anking and now to be fighting to defend Wulitun, only two miles from the city.

The newspaper said several combat vessels had been despatched to Anking to help the defending forces.

DAYLIGHT CURFEW IN PUCHENG

Daylight curfew was imposed in Pucheng today amid rumours of further desertions among Nationalists guarding the outer perimeter of Nanking.

Pucheng is the outermost bastion north of the Yangtze River defending the northern approaches to Nanking nine miles north.

MORE DESERTERS

Reports said one army walked over to join the Communists but were promptly denied by Chow Tzechang, Chief of Staff of the Nanking-Shanghai-Hangchow Command.

Daylight curfew in Pucheng began at 7 a.m. today and was not lifted up to 5 p. m. All traffic to and from Pucheng halted.

Travellers to Pucheng who were ordered to return south said they had seen no signs of fighting or troop movements and that even if the rumours of desertion were correct they would involve only small units. One traveller said he had heard reports of small-scale communist probing attacks on Pucheng yesterday evening which he conjected might be the reason for the daylight curfew.

REDS APPOINT FIVE-MAN DELEGATION

NANKING, March 26, (P.T.I-Reuter): Chinese Communist radio today announced the appointment of a five-man delegation to begin peace talks on April 1 in Peiping.

The radio said that the Communist delegation would be headed by Chou en-Lai Communist Foreign Affairs expert and leader of the Communist Peace Delegation talks with the Kuomintang Government at Chunking in 1945.

Other members appointed were Ling Pei-Chi, Li Wai-Han, and Generals Lin Piao, and Yeh Chien-Ying.

Tonight's broadcast answered a telegraphic message sent by the new Government of Premier Ho Ying Chin at its first meeting last Thursday urging the communists to appoint a delegation and suggest a time and place for formal talks.

FIRES BURNING IN ANKING

Big fires were reported raging last night in Anking Government held key town on the Yangtse river 200 miles south-west of Nanking.

Communists have been shelling the town in what is believed to be their biggest operation since January.

The Communists were today still six or seven miles outside

BARRAGE OF SHELLS

Communist guns last night also put down a barrage of more than 200 shells east of Nanking and attempted a minor crossing of the river according to reports from Chingkiang military headquarters between the capital and Shanghai.

Messages from Wuhu, halfway between Nanking an Anking, said Government 20th Army headquarters were still in telegraphic communication with Anking but civil communications had been cut. Observers did not believe the Communists intended to try to cross the Yangtse at that point.

By securing Anking the Communists could cut river traffic between the Upper and Lower Yangtse They would also drive a wedge between the Government Yangtse defenders at a point where the command is divided between General Tang en-Po's Nanking-Shanghai garrison and General Pai Chung-Hsi's Hankow.

T. V. SOONG'S LATEST MOVE

HONGKONG, March 26. (PTI-Reuter): Dr. T. V. Soong, banker and former Chinese Foreign Minister was reported tonight to be traveling to see Generalissimo Chiang Kahi-Shek after talgs in Canton said to be of the "greatest importance to South China."

Shiang, Dr. Soong's brother-in-law, was last reported to be living in Rulangsu island off the South China Port of Amoy.

MINE HITS WRONG VESSEL

Usually reliable sources in Hongkong said tonight that the mine which sank the British vessel 'Miss Orient' on Thursday night was intended for the ferry vessel taking Dr. Soong to Canton.

The ferry passed the spot two hours before schedule

MRS. AVANTIKABAI GOKHALE DEAD

Great Social Worker And Disciple Of Gandhiji

BOMBAY, March 26, (A.P.I.): The death occurred tonight of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, the well-known social worker and disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. She was 68 years old.

Mrs. Gokhale who founded the Hind Mahila Samaj 29 years ago underwent imprisonment twice during the 1930 civil disobedience movement and in the Champaran Satyagraha. She had been ailing for the last two years.

150 U. P. CONGRESSMEN 'STAND CHARGED'

LUCKNOW, March 26 (API): More than 150 Congressmen of the United Provinces stand charged with various acts of indiscipline and anti-social activities in a number of districts.

Their cases will be decided by the Disciplinary Action Sub-Committee of the U.P.C.C. which meets on April 2.

EDEN MEETS PAKISTAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL

LAHORE, March 26, (A.P.I.): Mr. Anthony Eden Britain's Wartime Foreign Secretary, who arrived here this morning from Peshawar left for Karachi in the afternoon by air.

Mr. Eden held discussions with the Governor-General of Pakistan, Khawaja. Nazimuddin for about a hour.

NO PASSPORT FOR DADOO

S. African Government Adamant

CAPETOWN, March 26, (PTI-Reuter): The South African Government has no intention of issuing passport to Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, President of the South African Indian Congress who is now in London it was understood here today.

South African authorities will take no steps to facilitate his return and are indifferent t ohis predicament as Dr. Dadoo left South Africa without a passport it was said.

Dr. Dadoo said in London early this week that no air travel line would issue him with a ticket unless he had proper documents.

Dr. Dadoo's passport was confiscated by the South African Government on September 10 last year as he was about to leave for Europe to attend the United Nations sessions in Paris.

He was granted a court order in the Pretoria Supreme Court restraining the South African Minister of the Interior from preventing his departure.

Dr. Dadoo said in London recently that the case was still being heard.

Three More Appeals In Gandhi Murder Case

SIMLA, March 26 (A.P.I.): Three more persons convicted in the Gandhi Murder Case—Narayan Apte, Madanlal K. Pahwa and Gopal V. Godse have also submitted applications to the East Punjab High Court seeking permission to appear in person at the hearing of their appeals, it is learned.

In addition these three men together with Vishnu Karkarg and Dattatraya Parchure have said that particular counsels from Bombay, Gwalior and Delhi should be engaged for them in connection with the hearing of their appeals.

Shanker Kistayya, another accused in the case, has also asked for arrangements for a counsel for himself.

Consembly Congress Party Meeting

NEW DELHI, March 26, (U.P.I.): A general Body meeting of the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly will be held on Monday the 28th March, 1949 soon after the House rises for the day, in room No 63, Council House, New Delhi, to consider the report of the Select Committee on the Finance Bill, it is announced.

RAIDERS ROB BANK AT REVOLVER POINT

CALCUTTA, March 26 (API): Rs. 70,000 in cash and gold was robbed at revolver point from a bank by two youngmen in south Calcutta today. The raiders then commandeered a taxi and drove away before the police could arrive.

The taxi driver later surrendered himself at the Park Street Police Station and made a statement.

No arrest has yet been made.

U. P. M. L. A. RESIGNS

LUCKNOW, March 26 (API.) Maulana Jamaluddin Abdul Wahab, member of the U. P. Legislative Assembly from Barabanki District Muslim Constituency has resigned from the membership of the Assembly.

While discussion on the grant for police was in progress today, Maulana Wahab stood up and expressed his desire to make a statement, but he was not allowed to do so by the Depuy Speaker Mr. Nafis-ul-Hasan, who was in the chair. The Maulana thereafter walked out in protest.

Four Persons Killed In Berlin Train Accidents

BERLIN, March 26 (UPA): Police today reported that four persons were killed and one critically injured last night in accidents attributed to overcrowding of the Berlin Soviet-operated elevated railway trains.

All the victims were hanging outside the trains because they could not squeeze inside and were brushed off by trains coming in the other direction.

BRITAIN ON THE ALERT!

Export Of War Materials To Russia Banned

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON March 26.

A list of prohibited goods which will on no account be exported to the Soviet Union has been drawn up by Whitehall it is learnt.

Details will not be known till next week but it is believed the list includes military equipment chemicals and materials likely to be used for armament on which a ban will be absolute and there will be closest check on all trading with eastern Europe to see that innocent looking articles have no potential armament value.

A copy of list flown to Washington today to satisfy American politicians that Britain is on alert.

Bombay Man's Good Luck

DUBLIN March 26, (PTI Reuter): A five thousand sterling prize in the Irish Sweepstake on the Grand National goes to Bombay on ticket number TZ 08075 held by "Kanta" whose name was given as Vithaldas Nalji, Kalbadevi Bombay. The horse drawn was Royal Mount.

A £ 10,000 sterling prize for Rotmond was won by a ticket holder in South Africa.

DUTCH INTENSIFY FREIGHT WAR

ROTTERDAM, March 26, (PTI-Reuter): Rotterdam shipping circles reported today indications of further intensification by the Dutch of the "freight war" between Continental ports and India, Pakistan and Ceylon now being waged by the United Netherlands Shipping Company.

They characterised the latest moves of the Dutch company the declared intention to load cargoes in Scandinavia and Britain for India and Pakistan by way of Holland—as "carrying the war into the enemy camp".

Dutch shipping interests said they saw the British drive to expand freight transport on the European continent as a far-seeing act of self-preservation in the face of a possible loss of trade on the India route owing to the establishment of independent Indian companies.

TROUBLE ON CANADIAN AIR-CRAFT CARRIER

OTTAWA, March 26. (PTI-Reuter): Trouble abroad the Royal Canadian Navy aircraft-carrier MAGNIFICENT was reported by Naval heaquarters today—the third instance of disturbances among Royal Canadian Navy crews this month.

A navy announcement said 32 aircraft handlers on board the carrier failed to perform their duties when ordered to clean out the mess decks during the present joint manoeuvres in the Caribbean Sea with British and United States ships.

The Navy statement said the men later "turned out smartly when "flying stations" was ordered."

It listed the men's complaints as "long hours and little shore leave due to the nature of the Caribbean exercises irregular hours and shortened meal hours."

A similar case occurred in the destroyer ATHABASKA at Manzanillet Bay (Mexico) early this month and was followed by another incident in the destroyer CRESCENT at Shanghai.

E. PUNJAB PREMIER

SIMLA, March 26. (U.P.I.): Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, East Punjab Premier is suffering from high blood pressure and doctors have advised rest

The Premier who made a 75-minute speech in the Assembly yesterday was absent from the House today due to indisposition.

GAEKWAR AT GRANTHA SANGRAHALAYA JUBILEE

H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda presided over the meeting held in connection with the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Jubilee Celebration at Khadilkar Natya Mandir, at Grand Medical College Gymkhana grounds, Marine Drive, on Saturday.

HELP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO REMOVE ILLITERACY FROM MASSES

Baroda Ruler's Appeal To Educated Youth To Take Keen Interest In Library Movements

BOMBAY, SATURDAY:

AN EARNEST APPEAL TO EDUCATED INDIAN YOUTHS TO TAKE KEEN INTEREST IN LIBRARY MOVEMENT AND HELP WHOLE-HEARTEDLY THE EFFORTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO REMOVE ILLITERACY FROM THE MASSES, WAS MADE BY MAHARAJA PRATAP SINHA GAEKWAD OF BARODA HERE TODAY.

The Maharaja who presided over the concluding function of the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya Golden Jubilee Celebration said that library was an important instrument for educational propaganda and therefore the Government should support libraries in the country. In each and every village of India they should have free reading rooms for the masses.

Speaking about the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, the Maharaja said, that the library was a most up-to-date and modern institution in the country. It was helping to propagate education among the illiterate Maharashtrians. He advised the Maharashtrian youths to take more and more interest in the institution and help the cause of reading education.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, welcoming the Maharaja gave brief history of the Granth Sangrahalaya. He said that 40 years ago the Institution was formed by a few educationists of the province but later on the late Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad who was keenly interested in the library movement, took personal interest in it and it was his donation which gave a foundation for the present building of the library.

The object of the institution now was to have an up-to-date public Hall, a modern theatre to spread Indian culture and research centre. He appealed to Maharashtrians to support the Granth Sangrahalaya in every possible way and help to achieve its object.

Mr. Patil said that the Government of Bombay was contemplating to open 200 more free libraries in the province. He demanded that the Marathi section of these libraries should be given to the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya for management.

Large number of people are attending daily the programme of dramas and music held at the open air theatre erected near the Churni Road Station in connection with the celebration. Rs. 90,000 from the sale of tickets and nearly Rs. 40,000 by way of donations were collected so far towards the funds for new building.

SOUGHT ADVICE TO ASSASSINATE ITALIAN PREMIER

ROME, March 26 (PTI-Reuter). Rome police last night arrested a man said to have written to a Communist deputy asking advice about an attempt to assassinate Italian Prime Minister, Alcide De Gasperi.

A police statement today identified the man as Antonino Grillo (21).

He was stated to have done this to prevent Italy signing the Atlantic Pact, "thus saving much blood."

Signor Longo handed the letter to the Chamber authorities, who passed it on to the Rome police.

The police statement said that Grillo, under questioning, declared he did not intend carrying out an attempt on Signor De Gasperi's life. He meant to call the attention of the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1946 to himself to obtain help and work, it added.

CONFERENCE OF SPEAKERS

MADRAS, March 26, (A.P.I.): The Conference of the Speakers of Provincial and State legislatures will be held in Delhi on April 10 it is learnt.

The separation of the Legislature Secretariat from the main Government Secretariat will be among the subjects to be discussed at the Conference.

Bruce Street Holdup Echo

LEADER OF GANG ARRESTED AT CAMBELPUR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sher Mohamed Sher Dil, who is alleged to be leader of the gang that committed the armed dacoity at Bruce Street involving over Rs. 3,50,000 on January 10 last, was arrested at Cambelpur near Karachi in Pakistan by the Pakistan Police, according to information received here.

Sher Mohamed Sher Dil is stated to have escaped from prison, while serving his term of imprisonment.

Nehru's Statement On Foreign Capital

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, March 26.

Prime Minister Nehru's statement on employment of foreign capital is expected to be made in Parliament on April 5.

Poona Municipality's Life Extended

The term of office of the councillors of the Poona City Municipality is due to expire on the 22nd May 1949 has been extended up to 22nd May, 1950.

CHARITY DANCE CARNIVAL.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council's Charity Dance Carnival in aid of Gujerat Famine Relief Fund, at the Radio Club, to-morrow (Monday), 8-30 p.m. to midnight.

Rani Maharaj Singh will grace the occasion and give away the prizes.

New Formula To Keep India In Commonwealth

MOVE AT PREMIERS' CONFERENCE IN LONDON

CANBERRA, March 26 (PTI-Reuter): A formula for an entirely new concept of British Commonwealth Relationships is to be discussed at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers London Conference next month, it was learnt authoritatively today.

Sources close to the Prime Minister said they believed Lord Listowel, British Colonial Secretary, while in Australia recently had said that Prime Minister Clement Attlee wanted every British Commonwealth Prime Minister to be in London to discuss a momentous issue."

A NEW FORMULA

Australian Minister for External Affairs, Dr. H. V. Evatt, who is at present in London, is believed to have played a leading part in revising a formula aimed at keeping India, Pakistan and Eire on an equal footing with other British Commonwealth Countries.

An authoritative source said a great problem was to enable India and Eire as republics to keep their British connection without acknowledgement to King George VI as the symbol of unity. It was hoped the formula would be acceptable to them. It has been suggested in Canberra that trade and tariff concessions will be involved in the formulla.

It is learnt authoritatively that the conference will also discuss the danger to British interests of the rapid spread of Communism in Asia and South-East Asian countries.

Although no official announcement has been made, authoritative sources said it is almost certain that Prime Minister, Joseph Chifley will attend the conference.

HEAT WAVE HITS BOMBAY PROVINCE

BOMBAY, March 26, (A.P.I.): Bombay Province is experiencing a heat wave. Day temperatures are between 8 to 10 degrees above normal at many places.

Surat city has recorded today the highest temperature in India for the day—108 degrees, that is 10 degrees above normal.

Within Bombay City itself maximum temperatures were 104 degrees at Santa Cruz in the north and 95 at Colaba at the southern tip, which was 8 degrees above normal. The Bombay meteorological station warned today that tomorrow will be warmer generally.

It was reported that excepting for the Halar division in Saurashtra and the Konkan coastal strip maximum temperature over the rest of the region exceeded 100 degrees on the whole. Surat and Broach districts and Baroda State recorded over 105 degrees today.

U.N. Move To Solve Indonesian Issue

IMPLEMENTATION OF CANADA'S RESOLUTION

Delegations Invited For Talks To Lake Success

BATAVIA, MARCH 26. (PTI-REUTER): THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDONESIA TO-DAY INVITED REPUBLICAN AND NETHERLANDS DELEGATIONS TO TAKE PART IN DISCUSSIONS HERE NEXT WEEK UNDER THE COMMISSION'S AUSPICES. WEDNESDAY WAS SUGGESTED AS THE OPENING DATE.

FIRST MOVE

This was the Commission's first move to implement the Security Council's recent resolution, moved by Canada, which called for further preliminary talks between Republicans and Netherlands representatives.

U.P.A. adds:—

Observers believed the Batavia talks were doomed to fail. The Dutch have indicated they were willing to allow Republican leaders to return to Jogjakarta but on condition that Dutch troops remain in the Republican capital. Republican leaders had said they would not return until troops were withdrawn.

Dutch quarters said Dr. Herman van Royen, Netherlands delegate to the Security Council, will head the Dutch delegation.

NO DAMAGE TO JOGJAKARTA

BATAVIA, March 26, (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Commission for Indonesia reported to the Security Council to-day that there is no serious damage to Jogjakarta, Dutch-occupied Republican capital, which would interfere in any way with the Republican Government's re-establishment there.

It added that lack of materials and equipment, part of which had been removed or destroyed since December 18 last year, when the Dutch occupied Jogjakarta, would seriously hamper the effective functioning of the Republican administration.

It would, therefore, be necessary for the Netherlands authorities to furnish facilities as anticipated in the Security Council's resolution of January 28 this year, which called on the Netherlands Government to permit Republican officials to return to Jogjakarta to "discharge their responsibilities".

DUTCH ATTACK PIJUGAN VILLAGE

NEW DELHI, March 26. (U.P.I.): The Dutch shelled and machine-gunned the village of Pijugan, South-East of Jogja, on the market-day, causing tremendous casualties among the population according to a press note issued by the Indonesian Information Service in New Delhi to-day.

The press note further says that according to Colonel Simatupang's review of the whole situation in Indonesia, inspite of the Security Council's resolution the Dutch are continuing their aggression.

Casualties among non-cobatants in Java and Sumatra are estimated at about 150,000 who are mostly victims of Dutch terror tactics. Dutch casualties are also heavy. The Dutch have not yet been able to secure security in the territories they claim to have pacified.

LEAGUE TRUSTEESHIP FOR ARAB PALESTINE?

AMMAN, TRANSJORDAN, March 26, (PTI-Reuter): The Egyptian delegation to the Arab refugees discussions at Beirut has suggested a form of Arab League Trusteeship over a separate Palestine Arab State, according to usually well-informed sources in Amman.

This Trusteeship could operate under a United Nations mandate.

The same sources said Saudi Arabia and Syria supported the plan.

The plan was said to envisage financial economic and military assistance from League members amounting at the start to £ 5,000,000 a year gradually diminishing as conditions return to normal.

The Palestine Arab Higher Committee which has been invited to express its views on the refugees" and other problems" was understood to be submitting a similar plan.

Both Egyptians and Palestinians advocate a plebiscite under United Nations supervision to decide whether the Arab portions of Palestine should be unified with Jordania.

CZECHS ACCUSE BRITISH OFFICIAL

Questioned For Seven Hours Without Specifying Charge

PRAGUE, March 26 (PTI-Reuter): Czechoslovakia today accused Captain Philip Wildash—Permit Officer on the British Consular Staff here, who was expelled from the country on March 23, of having plotted to create an anti-State underground movement in Czechoslovakia.

The captain was accused also of taken part in preparations for the escape of malcontent Czechs to Britain with the use of a stolen aircraft.

Captain Wildash, who was given 24 hours to leave Czechoslovakia, said here in Frankfurt on Thursday that he had no idea why he was arrested and ordered to leave.

He said that he was questioned for 7 hours by the secret police, but that they refused to specify the charges against him.

British Protest To Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, March 25 (PTI-Reuter).—Britain tonight protested to Czechoslovakia against the threat of arrest and expulsion of Captain Phillip Wildash. British Military Permit Officer.

Captain Wildash left Prague at 24-hours notice on Wednesday.

Usually reliable sources said the note, presented to the Czechoslovak Government by the British Embassy here on instructions from the British Foreign Office.

Stop Press

DIVORCED EGYPTIAN PRINCESS TO MARRY.

CAIRO, March 26. (U.P.A.): It was announced to-day that Princess Fawzia, sister of King Farouk, and recently divorced wife of the Shah of Iran, will be married Monday to handsome, wealthy Egyptian Major Ismail Sherine Bey.

KING MICHAEL HAS DAUGHTER.

LAUSANNE, March 26. (U.P.A.): Romania's ex-King Michael and consort, Anne of Bourbon-Parma, had a daughter to-day. It was named Margaritta.

WOMEN PROTEST ATLANTIC PACT

OSLO, March 26. (U.P.I): Four thousand women march in front of Parliament to-day in a Communist-endorsed protest against Norwegian membership in the Atlantic pact.

SOVIET SECTOR REDS DEMONSTRATE.

BERLIN, March 26. (U.P.A.): An estimated 80,000 Communists demonstrated to-day in the Unter den Linden in the Soviet sector against the banning of the Russian-backed Eastern mark in the Western sectors of the city which they called a "criminal currency fraud."

FIGHTING PLANT FEST

NEW DELHI, March 26 (API): It has been decided to establish a central pool of power—operated plant protection machinery at New Delhi with sub-stations, to begin with, at three centres. Asansol, Almer and Nagpur, to serve all parts of the country speedily when an epidemic breaks out, Salpan are ill on plant pests and diseases issued today.

SAKSENA REPLIES TO CRITICS OF REFUGEE REHABILITATION POLICY

Kripalani's "Incorrect Statement" Considered Harmful

DIWAKAR ON PLANS OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING MINISTRY

NEW DELHI, March 26, (A.P.I.): Parliament today debated the "Relief and Rehabilitation situation in India."

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena Minster of State, Relief and Rehabilitation opening the debate said that the Government of India were as much concerned as any else in getting a fair value for the property left behind by refugees from Pakistan.

"We have made every possible effort to arrive at some settlement with the Pakistan Government, but I must admit that our efforts have so far failed," he said. "Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, the Pakistan, Prime Minister, has repeatedly urged promotion of good relations between India and Pakistan. To him the Kashmir problem is the only stumbling bloc, but I have stated again and again that so long as the question of evacuee property is not solved to the satisfaction of all concerned, there will be a great deal of heart-burning and bitterness amongst the people on both sides. Every effort has to be made by the statesmen on either side to work out a just and fair solution of this problem of evacuee property."

Mr Saksena said that Government had decided to convert the relief camps into work centres and wherever possible to place them in charge of non-official organisations. It had also been decided to employ social workers to look after displaced persons both inside and outside camps. He hoped that all able-bodied refugees would be assisted in becoming self-supporting.

There were at present 5,000 women and children in the homes set up for them in different provinces and states in addition to those in camps.

The policy of the Government, he said, was to make these unattached women self-supporting as soon as possible and not to keep them permanently in these homes.

FIRST PHASE OF EVACUATION

The first phase of evacuation and relief, said Mr. Saksena, was now practically over and government were now concentrating on rehabilitation. Since April last the Government of India had repeatedly pressed upon provincial and State Governments the imperative need of settling inmates of the camps and reducing to the minimum number of able-bodied persons on free doles.

"I must confess that our efforts have not met with any great success", he added. "I am sure that if provincial Governments had to bear even a part of this expenditure on relief, things would have been different. Vested interests have been created and have grown round relief camps and have been responsible in no small measure for prolonging and retarding the pace of rehabilitation.

To meet this situation, Government have decided to convert these camps into work centres and wherever possible to place them in charge of non official organisations"

Mr. Saksena said that while it might not be possible to rehabilitate all displaced persons in the same professions and vocations in which they were formerly engaged, still it would be the responsibility of the Government of India to find suitable occupation and employment for them besides finding them residences. However enormous the problem might look, it should be remembered that the Congress was committed to find food and clothing and employment for all the 300 million people of India and the question of rehabilitation, therefore, became only a part of the bigger problem. "On our success in tackling this problem will depend our ability to take up bigger problems"

He must admit that the case of rehabilitation was not as satisfactory as he would have liked it to be but there were certain factors which had been responsible for it.

Apart from a certain amount of delay in planning which was inevitable, the first and foremost among the factors which had retarded rehabilitation was "provincial politics and local vested interests coupled with the general antipathy to the settlement of a large number of persons from outside the province.

The second **factor responsible for the delay in rehabilitation is the unwillingness of displaced persons to go to distant towns and provinces and to take professions and employments other than those in which they were previously engaged.**

Thirdly, the leaders of the displaced persons have themselves been responsible for a certain extent in delaying the forces of rehabilitation by preaching that it is the moral and legal responsibility of Government to give compensation for property left behind in Pakistan and loans for establishing shops and business, not realising the fact that production must precede distribution and that the scope of business is strictly limited"

KRIPALANI'S "ENTIRELY INCORRECT" STATEMENT

While welcoming criticism of Government's activities, Mr. Saksena urged members to base their criticism on facts obtained from authoritative sources. For instance Archarya Krpalani's "entirely incorrect" statement that only five percent of displaced persons had been rehabilitated was taken advantage of by "Azad Kashmir" propagandists. Acharya Kripalani could easily have obtained the correct figure from the relief and Rehabilitation Ministry or directly from the Minister. Any statement like that in the House, which was "baseless or unjustified" and did not serve any useful purpose, did a lot of harm.

CRITICAL STAGE

Rehabilitation had now reached a critical stage. There was a large number of persons who were down and out and who had not been able to reconcile themselves to the changed conditions.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, appreciating the enormity of the task of relief and rehabilitation that confronted the Government said that the Central and Provincial Governments had done their best. But their question of rehabilitation, he said, had not been tackled properly.

He suggested that Government should encourage various societies to build houses and grant plots to them.

Rs. 200 CRORES

Criticising the operation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement in regard to the sale of properties Mr. Sidhwa said he estimated the value of properties left behind by Hindus in Karachi at Rs. 200 crores. He complained that Pakistan Government was not allowing houses left behind by Hindus to be disposed of.

"DISAPPOINTING DOCUMENT"

Pandit Lakshmikant Maitra said that the question of rehabilitation had assumed national importance but the document the Minister had presented on the work was a disappointing one. Government of India had not even an accurate figure about the displaced persons. The problem of rehabilitation had been retarded mainly because the Government did not know its own mind, he said. The Provincial Governments did not obey the Central direction, though the whole administration from the Centre down to the local bodies was functioning under one political organization. With the best of efforts and policy, the Government had not rehabilitated more than 20 percent of the total displaced persons he said.

Expressing his gratitude to the Finance Minister for the grant of a loan of Rs. five crores to West Bengal for the rehabilitation of refugees from East Bengal, Pandit Maitra suggested that an autonomous board should be set up charged with the duty of carrying on the work of rehabilitation.

LET DEPUTY PREMIER TAKE CHARGE

Mr. Achintram said that if the Deputy Prime Minister of India took charge of the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry only for six months, the problem of rehabilitation of refugees would no doubt be solved. Refugees in camps were living under very bad conditions he said.

Mr. Bakshi Tekchand said that before disbanding the refugee camps, in which there were over eight lakhs of refugees still living, wellplanned arrangements should be made for their future.

Mr. Rohinikumar Chaudhry, seeking to dispel any impression that the Assam Government was not doing anything for the refugees, said that nearly four lakhs of refugees from East Bengal had come into Assam. He pleaded for loans from the Centre to Assam for this purpose.

"WRONG TO BLAME MINISTER"

Mr. Jaspatrai Kapoor said that previous speakers had painted a very dark picture of the situation which made it look as if the Ministry for Relief and Rehabilitation had done nothing at all. This was wrong. Mr. Kapoor paid a tribute to the work of the Minister and his officers and said that if the problem still remained mostly unsolved, it was because of its vastness and the "unfair and difficult attitude" of the Pakistan Government in coming to a settlement about evacuee property matters.

"RESTORE THOSE ABDUCTED WOMEN"

Sardar Bhupendra Singh Mann said that friendly relations between India and Pakistan could not be maintained until all the abducted women in Pakistan were restored to the Indian Union. About 400 Hindu and Sikh women were detained in Peshawar by the Pakistan Government. This information, he said, had been given by a girl who had recently escaped from there. He hoped the Government would take steps for the restoration of these women.

Sardar Hukumsingh argued that the Rehabilitation of refugees was the responsibility of the Government because the problem was the direct result of the partition for which the Government had taken the responsibility.

Mr. Basant Kumar Das spoke about the refugees from East Bengal and referred in detail to the problems that faced the West Bengal Government. He said that the loan advanced by the Centre was not enough. Unless the Centre gave the Provincial Government active help, the West Bengal Government would not alone be able to fulfil its promises to the Central Government and obligations to the refugees.

SAKSENA'S REPLY

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena Minister of State, Relief and Rehabilitation, replying to the debate said that Delhi could not absorb more than two and half lakhs of displaced persons out of the four lakhs who had come here. Some of them would have to go out. Otherwise it would not be possible to have the Capital at Delhi. Government did not want to send anyone out forcibly, but they could not take the responsibility for rehabilitating more than a limited number of people. The Health Ministry had been complaining to the Rehabilitation Ministry that Health conditions in Delhi were getting from bad to worse and something immediate would have to be done to improve them.

Mr. Saksena hoped that the districts which, on account of the Kashmir Operations, were "closed" for recovery of abducted women in Western Pakistan would now be reopened.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ANDAMANS

He assured Pandit Maitra that the Andamans were suitable for settlement. He hoped that full advantage would be taken of the possibilities of these Islands. The East Punjab Government also wanted some of the Punjabi displaced persons to be settled there and similar applications had been received from persons who were not dsplaced persons

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Initiating the debate on the Information and Broadcasting Ministry the Miister Mr. R. R. Diwkar said the fundamental principles, which must inspire all publicity on behalf of a free democratic country like India were a profound regard for truth and the utmost respect for the opinions of its people. From this alone could arise that public opinion and public support without which no democratic Government could function properly and efficiently. Wide and planned publicity to educate the people and make the people conscious of their responsibilities as citizens was absolutely necessary. Every popular Government must keep in touch with its master, the people. It was, therefore, a function of the Government to see that the people at large had the widest possible opportunity to form their own opinions based upon a fair and accurate presentation of facts. The Information Ministry, therefore, was focussing attention on what the Government was trying to do in the interests of the people and what it expected the people to do on their part and in their own interests.

IMPROVEMENT OF RADIO SERVICES

Referring to broadcasting Mr. Diwakar stated that there were encouraging signs of listening interest in the country. The average rate of increase in new licensea, which was only about 2,000 a month was now 9,000 a month. Efforts were being made to improve the radio services and also to increase the use of receivers both in urban and in rural areas.

Referring to the Information Bureau Mr. Diwakar said: It was supplying material to 105 Indian and foreign correspondents and to 1100 newspapers in the country direct. Progress was being made in planning better service to the language newspapers.

FILM DIVISION

The film Division, resuscitated recently was aiming at producing 52 newsreels & 36 documentaries during the coming year. By May next it was hoped that over 2,200 cinemas in the country would be supplied with these news reels. It was hoped to have Bengali, Tamil and Telegu newsreels also in addition to English and Hindustani as at present.

Mr. Diwakar stated that a thorough enquiry into the film industry in India was overdue and announced that a committee would soon be set up to go into the question.

Referring to censoring of films, he stated that the way was now clear for legislation in Parliament to establish central censorship of films.

Improvements to the Publications division were being considered. Negotiations were afoot for securing a quality press for the use of this division.

GOVT. AND PRESS

Referring to the relations of the Government with the Press, Mr. Diwakar said these had been very cordial and close. He was gratified to note that the language Press was fast progressing in stature and influence. He thanked the All India Newspaper Editors Conference whose advice had been frequently sought and given in all problems connected with Governments relations with the press.

In addition, at the Government of India Headquarters, endeavours had been made to ascertain and meet the requirements of the accredited correspondents of both the Indian and the World Press.

With the support and assistance of the Press, he stated the task of interpreting the policies of a new Government and its messages to the masses had been made easier.

Mr. Balakrishna Sharma congratulated the Minister for Information and Broadcasting for the programme outlined for future development and said that when the Government of India took over the All India Radio, the consideration before them then was to put over propaganda which would paint "John Bull" in the best possible colour.

Shrimati Durgabai contended that in the new set-up the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was charged with the heavy responsibility to liquidate illiteracy and prepare the common man to be a better type of citizen. She suggested that an advisory committee should be associated with the Films Division to advise and supervise the production of films.

P.T.I. CENT-PER-CENT NATIONAL

Mr. Ramnath Goenka opposed Smt. Durghabai's suggestion that if necessary the Press Trust Of India might be nationalised. "The P.T.I.' he said "is a hundred percent national institution owned by the newspapers in this country. It is cent percent controlled by Indians and the Press of India. But the Press of India will not stand its news agency being controlled by any Government, whatever Government it may be. The Press will maintain its independence in spite of Government. It has dne so in the past and it will try its best to do so in future."

He paid a tribute to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel "whose guidance and assistance has brought about the establishment of the P.T.I."

MUNSHI'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that contrary to what Mr. Goenka had suggested, All-India Radio had been of very great use during the campaign in Hyderabad. The voice of the Delhi Radio had helped to bring down the battlements of Hyderabad long before the police action.

He, however, suggested that the composition of Hindi forty per cent, Urdu forty per cent and Hindustani 20 per cent, Urdu 40 per cent and Hindi 20 per cent adopted by the All-India Radio in its broadcasts should be altered. What it should be was for experts to decide. He also urged that the news bulletins should be made more literary.

Mr. Munshi also suggested that the All-India Radio should have more

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AIR OP PILOTS GET WINGS

First Batch Trained In India

DEOLALI, March 26.

The first batch of six Air OP pilots to be trained in India were presented their wings this morning by Brig Anup Singh, Brigadier Artillery Southern Command, at the Royal Indian Artillery School, Deolali.

Air OP pilots are experienced Gunner officers of the R.I.A. who are trained to fly light aircraft so that they can conduct their OPs. or Observation Posts from the air, thus obtaining a greater field of visibility.

There were previously only 12 Air OP pilots in India, all of whom were trained in the U.K. The present batch spent 5 months with the RIAF at the Advanced Flying School Jodhpur and 5 months at the RIA School Deolali, flying in these 10 months about 100 flying hours.

The six officers are Capt. G S. Reen, Capt. Channan Singh, Capt B R Karandikar Capt N M K Nayar, Lieut. Jainka and Lieut. P. Singh.

CHURCHILL EVADES PICKETERS

NEW YORK, March 26 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill eluded about 500 chanting pickets outside the Hotel Ritz Carlton here last night when he arrived with Mr. Bernard Baruch, his host to attend a private dinner given by Mr. Henry Luce magazine publisher.

Mr. Churchill stepped from a black saloon car and entered the hotel by a side entrace.

The pickets, who had formed in front of the hotel, said they represented the American labour party.

They carried signs, handed out pamphlets and chanted 'Churchill wants war; we want peace."

After marching once around the black the pickets dispersed.

Among guests at the dinner were Governor Thomas Dewey of New York Sir Oliver Franks British Ambassador and Cardinal Spellman of New York.

50 Prisoners Escape From Shan Jail

RANGOON, March 26, (PTI-Reuter): More than 50 prisoners escaped from jail at Taunggyi of the Southern Shan States in Burma, it was officially announced here today.

The authorities, suspecting that the escapees were heading towards Heho, a nearby airstrip, suspended the plane service but flights were resumed this morning.

Shan chieftains at a meeting today passed a resolution warning rebels to accede to the Government's recent offer of an amnesty to all surrendering their arms by March 31.

Ragini Devi Planning All-India Dance Tour

CALCUTTA, March 26 (API): Ragini Devi, well-known dancer is planning an All-India survey of the traditional Hindu dance-drama and dance, with the object of furthering her dance education plan for schools and colleges in India.

Ragini Devi is to visit centres of Bharata Natyam in South India During her tour she will give lecture-demonstrations to arouse public interest in dance and its cultural importance in the social and art-life of the community.

The poet Vallathoi, Principal of Kerelal Kalamandiram, in Cochin State, has invited Ragini Devi to visit the Katha-Kali training centre, where she first studied the art.

Parliamentary Opposition Party For W. Bengal

CALCUTTA, March 26 (API): The formation of a party known as the "Parliamentary Opposition Party of West Bengal" was announced today by its leader, Mr. Abul Hashim, a member of the West Bengal Assembly.

Mr. Hashim said that the party accepted as its creed the three fundamentals of democracy, equality of man, socialistic economy and democratic policy. The membership was open to all members of the Assembly who agreed with its creed. The party would be non-communal and non-sectarian.

Mr. Abul Hashim was formerly Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League.

TRIVANDRUM, March 25: (API): The Travancore district Congress Committee meeting here today passed a resolution calling upon the Travancore Ministry to take "all necessary measures to give practical shape to the unification of Travancore and Cochin."

HIGH POWER A.I.R. INSTALLATIONS IN CHIEF CITIES

Central Government's Eight-Year Plan In Operation

NEW DELHI, March 26, (A.P.I.): There will be a ten-fold increase in the area and population served by All-India Radio when its eight year plan is completed, according to an annual review of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting's activities published today.

The executive units of the Ministry operating its different media of publicity are:

All-India Radio, Press Information Bureau, Publications Division, Advertising Branch, and Films Division.

A Research and Reference Division is expected to start functioning shortly.

On completion of the A.I.R's eight-year scheme, says the review, the broadcast coverage on medium wages will be increased from 50,000 square miles to 500,000 square miles.

The most important feature of the scheme, however, is that whereas the previous service covered only 15,000 villages, the eight-year plan brings broadcasting within the reach of over 80,000 villages.

The Press Information Bureau, another important unit of the Ministry has proposals in the coming year for reorganising information services in Indian languages, chiefly with the object of providing a better service to Indian language newspapers and keeping Government in close touch with press reaction. Reference services will be improved and efforts will be made to provide the press with a regular service of facts and statistics on various activities of Government. Some of the news services in English will be planned afresh and a service of feature articles will be introduced, if possible.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES

On the pictorial side, the Bureau proposes to expand the photographic services which are in great demand not only in India but also in foreign countries. For display purposes a service of exhibition photographs will be introduced. It is also proposed to undertake a service of ebonoids for wide distribution to newspapers particularly newspapers in Indian languages to improve liaison with the regional offices and ensure quicker and simultaneous release and to provide a better service to the provincial press, the headquarters will be connected by a teleprinter link with Madras and Calcutta, as has already been arranged in the case of Bombay.

The Publications Division of the Ministry has under consideration the production of Indian language editions of pamphlets on nation building activities, besides Hindi and Urdu.

A.I.R. INSTALLATIONS

The main features of All-India Radio's eight-year plan of development are "installation of ten high-power transmitters, two each at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Allahabad; installation of four, ten or twenty K. W. medium wave transmitters for rural programmes; one each at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Allahabad; installation of ten or twenty K. W. medium wave broadcasting stations, one each at Nagpur, Vijayawada, Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Dharwar, Gauhati (Shillong), Calicut and the capital of the East Punjab; installation of three hundred K. W. shortwave transmitters to strengthen the home news services and the external services; construction of radio buildings at Madras, Calcutta, and Allahabad and provision of additional office accommodation and studio facilities at the existing centres; expansion of existing research department; and establishment of a staff training school.

INFORMATION BUREAU

In its photographic service, the Press Information Bureau has managed with two dark rooms to step up the output to about 6,000 prints a month. During the year under review a large number of requests from India and abroad for photographs of Mahatma Gandhi were met. A complete pictorial record of the funeral procession and scenes at the cremation and the "asthi" ceremony were made and distributed.

Over 1,100 newspapers are directly in receipt of Information Services in some form or other in English or in Indian languages, says the review.

The Publications Division of the Ministry publishes seven journals—one in English, three in Hindi and three in Urdu. The division has produced 34 pamphlets during the year. The Film Division, which was revived towards the end of 1947, produced upto 15th February 1949 seven documentaries and three news reels. The division has a proposal for the production of teaching films for use in schools and colleges.

SAKSENA REPLIES TO CRITICS OF REFUGEE REHABILITATION POLICY

(Continued from Page 16)

soulful and entertaining musical and other programmes.

The average men listening to the radio wanted not merely to be carried into heaven by listening to devotional songs but he wanted a heaven for himself in this life. The programmes should therefore be made more entertaining.

Mr. Munshi asked when the Ahmedabad radio station, for which the people of Gujerat were agitating, would come into being.

Mr. Munshi paid a tribute to the 'March of India' and the 'Ajkal' magazines produced by the publications division and suggested that cheaper editions of the former should be made available for circulation in India also. The "Ajkal" he suggested might translate in Hindi all the current literature from the various provincial languages.

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi said that he was opposed to the whole set up of the All-India Radio and its further expansion. The Broadcasting Department had failed so far as the advancement of Indian culture was concerned. The standard of music broadcast from the radio was very low. There was not a single artist in the whole of the organisation.

Government were incurring huge expenditure on the maintenance of the staff training unit, whose principal did not know even music or Hindi.

The officers sent to many Provinces did not know the language of that Province, Mr. Tyagi said.

Mr. Kusum Kanti Jain said that Government should draw up a plan for establishing new radio stations in States Unions. Madhya Bharat badly needed a radio station.

DIWAKAR'S REPLY.

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, replying to the debate assured the House that he and his Ministry would consider the various suggestions made by the members during the course of the debate and would do whatever was possible. But at the same time he wanted the co-operation of the members also in this matter.

As regards the personnel of the Broadcasting Department, he said it was not possible to overhaul the entire machinery. But certainly if any member of the staff had anti-national or anti-Indian feelings he had no place in the Department.

A member had pointed out that quotations from "Gita" and "Upanishads" and "Bhajans" should be more frequently broadcast, but the Minister felt that such broadcasts could be advantageous only to the extent they were made on purely national and cultural basis and did not take a religious colour.

The members of the House were fully aware, Mr. Diwakar said, that the question of language was a vital one. But even the constitution-making body had not yet taken any decision on this subject. This was such a controversial subject that it would be unfair on the part of the members to expect a lead from the All-India Radio in this regard. The All-India Radio would certainly pursue the policy once laid down by the Government on the subject. He was in favour of one language throughout the country.

WANT OF FILM.

Under the present circumstances, it would be very difficult for the Documentary Films Section to produce educational films. But as soon as the Film Section had more documentary films, they would certainly take up the work of the Education and Health Ministries and produce more educational and health films. At present Government were not in a position to provide documentary films to about 2,200 cinema houses existing to-day in the country for compulsory show as they did not have sufficient films.

The question of sending news correspondents abroad had been discussed by the Advisory Committee at length. Correspondents would be sent to countries where it was absolutely necessary.

The appointment of a non-official board for making appointments in the Broadcasting Department was under the consideration of the Government.

It might be possible to establish a radio station at Ahmedabad by the middle of April.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, March 26:

The Governor of Bombay inaugurated the Bombay Provincial Physical Education Conference at the Podar College, Matunga, where he was received by Shri S K. Patil and Dr. K. S. Mhaskar. The Governor received Mr. W. A. Jaundoo and Mr. H. J. Taleyarkhan. Dr. Oberto Fabiani, Madame Fabiani, Mrs. B. K. Nehru and Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Handoo came to lunch. The Governor and Rani Maharaj Singh dined with Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir at the Readymoney Mansions, Nepean Sea Road. Count Carrobio Di Carrobio and the Hon. Dr. G. Schiratti have left. Rani Maharaj Singh visited the Cottage Industries Exhibition at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

MR. M. P. PATIL

BOMBAY, March 26 (API): Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture will leave Bombay on a tour of Belgaum and Dharwar districts on Saturday, March 26, and will return on Wednesday, March 30

WALKER FOR BOMBAY

COLOMBO, March 26 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, British under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, left here today for Bombay.

During a week's stay in Ceylon Mr. Gordon Walker had talks with the Prime Minister D. S. Senanayake. They discussed what was officially described as "certain matters arising from last years Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London."

LORD LAYTON

NEW DELHI, March 25 (API): Lord Layton, leader of the Reuter Goodwill Delegation, accompanied by Mr. Malcolm Graham and Mr. C. J. Chancellor visited Rajghat this morning and placed a wreath on Mahatma Gandhi's 'Samadhi'. They later visited the Gandhi Mandap Exhibition at Rajghat.

MR. U. N. DHEBAR

RAJKOT, March 26 (API): Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Premier of Saurashtra, is leaving for Delhi on Monday to discuss with Government of India officials transport facilities particularly for carrying cattle fodder for Gujerat, including Baroda and Saurashtra.

Price Control On Cotton Textile Export

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The Cloth and Yarn (Export Control) Order, 1945, under which price control on the export or cloth to certain countries was exercised, has been revised and re-issued as the Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1945, and the necessary notifications have been issued in the Gazette of India.

Price control is applicable at present only in respect of cotton textile exports to Australia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and the Sudan.

According to this Order, manufacturers can charge export quota-holders and export wholesale dealers not more than 8 per cent above the ex-mill price and, in the case of overseas clients, not more than 10 per cent above the ex-mill price if they are themselves exporting cloth. Export wholesale dealers may charge export quota-holders not more than 3 per cent over the price paid by them to the manufacturers Exporters are permitted to charge not more than 10 per cent above the ex-mill price, inclusive of the margin paid to the manufacturer and also of that paid to the wholesaler if the cloth has been purchased through the latter.

LEVELLING DOWN FOODGRAIN PRICES

Government-Sponsored Conference Considers Problem

NEW DELHI, March 26, (A.P.I.): Revised prices for the rabi foodgrains in different areas are expected to be announced by the Government of India shortly.

In pursuance of the decision of the Government to bring the prices of foodgrains to reasonable level through gradual reduction a two-day Conference of representatives of Provinces and States was held in New Delhi on March 24 and 25 to discuss the question.

Representatives of the Governments of U.P. East Punjab, Bombay, C.P. Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Bikaner and Delhi attended the Conference.

The Conference also considered the problems relating to the movement of the surplus gram in Patiala, East Punjab and Bikaner and agreed that movement should take place on a Government to Government basis.

RELIEF WORKS FOR CONTRACTORS

District Committee To Supervise

The Government of Bombay has decided to give for execution scarcity works on piece-work system even to individual contractors during the current scarcity period. So far, such works were being given to contractors agencies.

Suitable contractors for the purpose will be selected by District Committees, consisting of the Collectors as Chairman and the District or Divisional heads of the executing agencies concerned as members, with powers to co-opt two leading social workers as advisors.

The District Committee, which will select only reliable contractors, will be responsible for ensuring that they would not sweat the labour, or profiteer, or misuse the advances, if any, paid to them in respect of the work. It will also be responsible for the proper supervision and control over the contractor's work.

The District Committee will entrust the execution of any scarcity works to piece-work Contractors only if the estimated cost of the work does not exceed Rs. 5,000.

The necessary amendments to the Famine Relief Code have been made.

GOVERNMENT WELL FOR EVERY VILLAGE

The Government of Bombay have planned to provide a drinking water well for every such village in the province which has no public well. The Public Works Department is constructing wells for 10,000 villages in the province. To ensure sufficient supply of potable water for all these wells within reasonable cost the Government have secured advice of D. G. Limaye, the groundwater consultant of Poona, who has been working on the subject for the last 15 years.

RISE IN PLACEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Thanks to the continued and persistent efforts made by the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour, there was a sharp rise in the placement of displaced persons in January, 1949. 18,920 displaced persons, of whom 568 were women, were registered by the Employment Exchanges and the Special Employment Bureau and 6,355 persons, of whom 361 were women, were placed in employment during the month, as against 4,510 in December, 1948. This brings the number of displaced persons registered upto the end of January 1949, to 3,57,030, and the number placed to 89,395.

International Forestry Conference

POONA, March 26 (API): Mr. E. C. I. Vyas Chief Conservator of Forests, and Mr. T. K. Mirchandani, Conservator of Forests (Utilisation and Forest Engineering) left Poona for Mysore today to attend the International Forestry and Timber Utilisation Conference for the Asian and Pacific countries, which is due to commence there on March 28, in the Mysore city.

The conference is organised by the Regional Officer of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organisation and representatives of 58 member-countries and observers from four non-member countries are expected to attend the conference.

REPATRIATION OFFERS NO SOLUTION OF PROBLEM

"We Look Upon S. Africa As Our Home" Plead Indians

MINISTER JUSTIFIES POLICY AND ASSURES FULL COMPENSATION

In the course of a statement submitted to the Durban Riots Enquiry Commission at its first sitting at Durban the Natal Indian organisation says:

The Natal Indian Organisation fully recognises the importance of the Commission to enquire into and report upon the events which led to and the causes of the recent Riots in which Natives and Indians were involved.

WHY NOT ALLOW CROSS-EXAMINATION?

Our Organisation is particularly concerned at this stage with the procedure laid down by the Commission not to allow cross-examination (by Counsel or representatives of bodies) of witnesses who may appear before the Commission and tender evidence.

This, it seems to us, is a vital departure from the procedure laid down and followed by previous Commissions appointed by the Government.

WILL THEY RECONSIDER?

We very much regret the decision of the Commission on this point, but even at this stage we would respectfully request the Commission to reconsider its decision on its procedure and allowed by previous Judicial and Government Commissions, and more so because of the heavy loss of life and property that Indians had suffered.

If, however, the Commission persists in its refusal to allow this, we respectfully ask that our protest be noted.

The Natal Indian Organisation will make available to the Commission evidence at its disposal, and for the purpose of giving its co-operation to the Commission it has appointed Messrs. A. S. Kajee, P. R. Pather, A. M. Moolla, M. E. G. Paruk and C. M. Bassa to hold a watching brief during the sittings of the Commission on behalf of our people of Natal, and to give such assistance to the Commission as may be possible for them to do so.

REPATRIATION, NO SOLUTION

The following statement has been released by the Department of the Interior.

A large deputation from the South African Indian Organisation, led by Mr. S. R. Naidoo with Mr. P. R. Pather as the chief spokesman and Mr. A. M. Moolla, Mr A. S. Kajee, Mr. A. I. Minty and Rev. B.L.E. Sigamoney was to-day received by the Minister of the Interior, Dr T. E. Donges, and submitted a memorandum, copies of which had already been handed to the Press, in which opposition was expressed to the solution of the Indian question, by means of repatriation, as proposed by the Government as well as opposition to apartheid.

Various matters relating to the Indian community were also brought to the attention of the Minister, and suggestions were made regarding increased housing and educational facilities, unemployment, social services and the issue of trading licences.

"S. AFRICA THEIR HOME"

The spokesman of the deputation gave the assurance that the Indians looked upon South Africa as their home, and regarded it as their duty, in common with the other races, to work towards the development and the progress of the Union. All they asked was for the Indians to be allowed to live as decent citizens.

The Minister received the deputation sympathetically, and in his reply stated that there were certain fundamental facts to be borne in mind:

It was indisputable that to-day there was tension between the Indians and the Europeans in South Africa. The hardening of the attitude of the Europeans was due to the attitude taken by India in placing South Africa in the dock at UNO for three successive years; secondly due to the exaggerated and irresponsible statements made by Indian leaders in South Africa and, thirdly, because of the entry of illegal immigrants from India. It would have eased the tension considerably, had the South African Indian Organisation in the past repudiated those irresponsible utterances.

Another fundamental fact to bear in mind was that there was a feeling that the Indians, no matters what the legal position might be, were not considered an indigenous portion of South Africa.

FULL COMPENSATION ASSURED.

The policy of the Government was to ease the friction firstly by adopting the principle of repatriation. There was nothing unjust in that solution not anything that might be called a stigma. There had been repatriation before in the history of South Africa, when the Afrikaners were repatriated from Angola and the Argentine. It was the intention of the Government to apply it in a friendly way and with the assistance of the other Governments concerned. This policy would not be divorced from justice. There would be full compensation. It would take time, but it was the ultimate target to reduce the Indian population in South Africa to the irreducible minimum.

"APARTHEID" TO ELIMINATE TENSION.

Meanwhile the policy of apartheid would be applied. It was a two-way traffic; not a case of superiority or inferiority but of difference. If that was not done, the friction and strain would be increased. It was in the interests of both sections that it should be applied. But it would have to be applied in fairness to all sections. The policy of apartheid aimed at the elimination of tension.

NO ECONOMIC CRISIS IN S. AFRICA

Louw Contradicts Rumours

CAPETOWN, March 26. (PTI-Reuter)—Dr. Eric Louw, Economic Affairs Minister, said here last night there was no ground for talk of economic crisis in South Africa, or statements that the Union was on the verge of bankruptcy.

He had seen no signs of lack of confidence by overseas investors, he said.

This week alone he had interviewed three prominent British industrialists who had decided to establish industries in the Union. Two of their projects would mean investments of £3,000,000 or more.

M. D. Naidoo To Call On External Affairs Ministry

NEW DELHI, March 26 (API): Mr. M. D. Naidoo and Mr. I. A. Cachalia, representatives of the South Indian Congress, who arrived here last night, will call on the External Affairs Ministry today.

They are in India for discussions with the Government of India and leading public leaders on the position of South African Indians.

'STARVE TO RETAIN YOUR INDEPENDENCE'

"Br. Working Class Not Anxious To Sell Their Souls To America

NEW YORK, March 26 (PTI-Reuter): Olaf Stapledon, philosopher and psychologist, told the Cultural and Scientific Conference for world peace, here there was a "great war leader now in the United States, who does not know much about what the British people are really thinking and feeling."

The audience hissed at this obvious reference to Mr. Winston Churchill, who is visiting America.

Mr. Stapledon's speech as prepared and issued for publication, declared that if a third world war came British would not be "wholeheartedly against Russia as she was against Germany".

He said that among the British working class, there was far more friendship for Russia than for America.

"We are anxious not to sell our souls to America," he said. "We are aware that without American aid, we might well have been conquered by Hitler, and that without American post-war aid we should have suffered serious starvation.

"But we sometimes feel that it would have been worth while to starve in order to retain our independence."

New Anglo-Egyptian Sterling Agreement

CAIRO, March 26, (PTI-Reuter): A new Anglo-Egyptian Sterling Agreement will be signed here on Tuesday, it was officially announced today.

The text of the Agreement will be published simultaneous in Cargo and London.

Talks for a renewal of the agreement which expired last December have been proceeding for the last three months. At the outset, it was decided that last year's agreement should remain valid until a new one was reached.

The old agreement released, thirty-two bullions of Egypt's blocked balances during 1948.

Buddhist Relics For Nalanda

PATNA, March 26 (API): The sacred relics of Sariputta and Maha Moggalana, the two chief disciples of Lord Buddha, left for Nalanda this morning from where they will be taken to Rajgir, their birth place and where they were initiated by their Master. Rajgir is about fifty miles away from Patna.

The relics will return to Patna tomorrow and leave for Calcutta by the Delhi Express in the evening. State farewell will be accorded to them at the time of departure.

Imperial Bank Cash Credit For Assam

SHILLONG, March 26, (A.P.I.): The Assam Government has taken a cash credit advance of Rs. 2.5 crores from the Imperial Bank of India for financing the procurement of provincial quotas of cloth and yarn for the Assam Province.

The Assam Legislative Assembly yesterday unanimously approved the action taken by the Assam Government.

'REGULATION OF PRODUCTION URGENT NEED OF COAL INDUSTRY'

Santhanam Inaugurates Colliery Owners Association

DHANBAD, March 25. (A.P.I.): Mr. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport and Railways, told Indian colliery owners here to-day that rationalisation and regulation of production were the urgent needs of the coal industry.

He was inaugurating the 16th annual meeting of the Indian Colliery Owners Association.

Mr. Santhanam said that, out of 724 collieries in India as many as 255 produced less than five thousand tons. For the railways the existence of such small collieries, some of which had capacities of less than half a wagon a day, was a serious problem.

RAILWAY LOSS.

Referring to the loss the railways had suffered due to low freightage for coal Mr. Santhanam said that the percentage of net ton miles had remained more or less steady, while the income from coal had declared from 22 per cent to 14/1 per cent.

"This", he observed, "is in sharp contrast to the increase in the average price of coal per ton from Rs. 4/6 in 1938-39 to Rs. 15/8 from July 9, 1947 onwards".

INCREASED WAGON FACILITIES.

On the question of increased wagon facilities for coal transportation, he said: "I wish to dispel the apprehension caused by the decision of the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Transport of February 17, 1949 that a target of 2,700 wagons a day should be fixed for coal movements. This was intended to be only a minimum figure and as a matter of fact, coal despatches in recent weeks have been much more. I am confident that with the arrival of new locomotives we shall be able to provide much more than this minimum figure".

CARRIAGE OF COAL

Indicating some of the measures taken by the railways on the recommendations of the Coal Fields Committee, Mr. Santhanam said that the railway collieries had been transferred temporarily to the management of the Ministry of Industry and Supply. New railway lines were also expected to be laid to facilitate carriage of coal.

EXTENSION OF MARSHALL AID FOR 1949-50

'Crippling' Amendments Will Be Defeated Says Senator Lucas

WASHINGTON, March 25 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Senate tonight postponed until Monday its vote on the 5,580 million dollars extension of Marshall aid for 1949-50.

Adoption of the Bill without amendments or cuts had been expected tonight, but two hours' discussion of the Atlantic Pact initiated by Republican Senator Forrest Donnel prolonged the debate.

The Democratic Party, Leader Senator Scott Lucas expressed confidence that all "crippling" amendments, including a proposal by Senator Capehart (Republican) to cut the amount to a flat 3,000 million dollars would be defeated.

OPPOSITION TO MARSHALL PLAN

Senator Capehart, a consistent opponent of the Marshall plan, argued that recovery in Europe was now complete. Congress had given attention to European Economy every session since the war ended it was time it gave some attention to its own country's economy, he said.

No reference to Marshall aid was made during two hours debate after Senator Donnell had protested that the Atlantic Pact bypassed the constitutional provision that Congress should be responsible for declaring war.

Leaders of European nations, he said, regarded the pact as a moral—if not automatic— pledge by the United States to go to war if any of them were attacked.

Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared emphatically that there was no intention in the pact to subvert the constitution.

"It is entirely within the discretion and the will of the United States to decide what measures it will take, if any, to preserve security of a north Atlantic area", he said.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT EXTENDED TO SIND

Paretns To Be penalised On Failure To Send Children To Schools

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 25.: Henceforth parents of children over school-going age will be jailed for two weeks and fined upto Rs. 50, if they fail to send their children—both boys and girls—to the schools at a particular age.

Uptil now, this Compulsory Primary Education Act was applicable to the City of Karachi alone but the Sind Legislative Assembly has now made it applicable to the whole province of Sind. Formerly, there was provision for a fine of Rs. 30 only while now with this new amendment, the parent can be jailed for 14 days and fined upto Rs. 50.

From the working of this Act in Karachi, it has been observed that orthodox Muslim parents mostly try to evade sending their girls to the schools as soon as they attain the age of 8 or 9 years as according to their old belief, such girls must be kept under Purdah and must not be allowed to move about freely in the streets.

Women Deputy Tahsildars For Madras

MADRAS, March 26 (API): Women in the Madras Province may, in future, be appointed to posts of Deputy Tahsildars.

Mr. H. Sitarama Reddi, Minister in charge of Revenue gave this information in the Madras Assembly today.

He has been asked whether Government would consider selecting suitable candidates from their women clerks for quasi-judicial posts, like deputy tahsildar.

LOS ANGELES, March 25. (PTI-Reuter)—Princess Usha Holkar, 10-year-old daughter of the Maharaja of Indore, arrived here today on an American airlines plane from India, unescorted to visit Californian friends.

Five Model Gymnasiums For Bombay

GOVERNOR ASSURES GRANTS FOR THEIR MAINTENANCE

Physical Culture & Education Interlinked, Says Dr. Kane

BRAR PLEADS FOR MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

BOMBAY, Saturday.—"In India largely due to under-nourishment, the physique of our boys and girls leaves much to be desired. You and I know it, but we should feel about it and act in time to remedy the situation" observed His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, inaugurating the first Bombay Provincial Physical Education Conference at the Podar College Hall, Matunga, this morning

The ideal which should be kept in mind in any scheme of physical education should be "a healthy mind in a healthy body," declared the Governor.

Raja Sir Maharaj Singh recounted Bombay Government's efforts to promote physical education in the province and said that within five years Government would have spent Rs. 26 lakhs in implementation of a well-planned programme.

Dr. M. R. Jayakar, who was to have presided over the conference, the first of its kind to be held in India, could not attend, as he had a sudden attack of blood pressure. Mr. S. K. Patil, Chairman of the Reception Committee, officiated as President.

WELCOME ADDRESS.

Dr. K. S Mhaskar, Convenor of the Conference in his welcome address observed that the conference "is above every caste, creed, authority or the rights of sex and is solidly united in the view that we are Indians first and last" Describing the conference as a conference on physical education for every individual from "the cradle to the crutch" Dr. Mhaskar hoped that out of their efforts would be born a Federation of pioneer physical educationists who would be the non-official backbone of every scheme that Government would undertake in the interest of positive health.

Remarking that he had no quarrel with Western games and methods of physical education, Dr. Mhaskar urged for the encouragement of Indian games, sports and athletics.

Mr. S. K. Patil, in the course of his address, said that the educational system was so devised by the alien rulers that it had no place for physical education at all. "Obviously enough, our rulers never wanted the country to have a well-built people, and, therefore, devised an educational system which was confined to cramming a few books and passing out University examinations," Mr. Patil added.

NEW ERA

He continued, "We are now a free people. A new era has already dawned in our country, and it is up to us to glorify this era by shouldering our responsibilities with all our strength."

Deploring the lack of adequate facilities in educational institutions for physical exercises, Mr. Patil said that generally among students there has never been a liking for anything concerning physical education with the result that the health of an average education man has remained 'poor.' He attributed the lack of character and discipline among students to the younger generation being given to idle pleasures rather than healthy sports. "They are not to be blamed for this It is the educational system forced upon us by the Britishers to be blamed", he declared.

"To have a people of higher morals and strength of character, we must first build our Indian youth properly. We must have healthy young men going about with self-confidence and a clear complex", he concluded.

Inaugurating the conference, Raja Sir Maharaj Singh said that Government have made physical education compulsory right from the primary to the University stages. Government proposed to start what he called a physical health service under which every boy and girl would be medically examined periodically and steps would be taken to remedy defects if any. An Inspector of Physical Education has already been appointed and under him shortly instructors would be appointed so that every district would have a male and a female instructor.

Observing that properly trained teachers were "lamentably few", the Governor said that this problem would be fully solved only when the Physical Education Institute at Kandivli would be raised to a college. He expected that within the next few years, the province would have about 20,000 well-trained teachers.

FIVE MODEL GYMNASIUMS.

The Governor also disclosed that five model gymnasiums would be started in the five prominent educational divisions in the province and Government would give grants for their maintenance. He felt that poor students should be provided with some kind of food in the middle of the day, as was being done in the U.K. and U.S.A.

His Excellency, concluding, exhorted girls and women to take to Indian games like swimming, folk dances and other recreations.

Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, Mayor of Bombay, declared open an Exhibition, which is an interesting feature of the conference.

Physical Culture And Education

Inaugurating the first section of the conference entitled "Physical Education for boys and girls", Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. P. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University said that physical culture and education in general were closely interlinked, the former having a great influence on the development of the mind, spirit and personality.

Srimati Saraladevi Sarabhai emphasised the necessity of viewing the question of physical education for women and girls in its entirety. She stated that providing exercise and recreation for women at every stage of life from pre-birth to an advanced age would not meet the issue. It was necessary to consider the issue in a new light and take into consideration the relationship which woman bore to man, and to bring about a reorientation of the general attitude of discrimination against her.

A plea for that form of physical culture which would emphasise the rythm and grace of woman was made by Srimati Tarabai Premchand in the course of her address.

SCOUTING IS SOCIAL SERVICE.

"A scout is a person who volunteers his services when and where required, Scouting is a social service which calls for proper and early training" said Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay in his inaugural speech on the section on scouting.

The Home Minister further stated that scouting made youth useful citizens in later life. With regard to military training, the speaker observed that military training should be given to everyone so that physical disabilities were overcome and youth was made strong. People took to military training eagerly, but their enthusiasm later diminished. To prepare people for military training it therefore became necessary to start scouting.

Continuing the Minister observed that parents and teachers ought to take care of children who took to scouting and create in them a liking for it among students thus giving an incentive to scouting. If this was properly done, he concluded and everybody realised his own duty in the matter, then India would become a strong nation as the people desired it to be.

Mr. Justice N. S. Lokur defined scouting as a system of training which hoped to fit a boy to take his rightful place among his fellow men so that he could work with them for the betterment of their social life. It was a system of training for citizenship which promoted initiative, self-control, self-reliance, a sense of duty, honour, service and responsibility, the qualities which form a basis for proper manhood. This observation, he said, applied equally to the girl guide's training.

PLEA FOR MILITARY TRAINING.

Major General D. S. Brar, put forth a plea for military training in schools, colleges and civil life, though, he added, this did not imply that every citizen should be made into a soldier. Military training should only be imparted to make of every individual a good citizen and develop in him the qualities of a good soldier, which would serve the country in good stead in times of emergency.

Military training was very important in as much as it enabled one to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war, said Lt. Col. R. D. Karmarkar. Moreover, he continued, the only way to maintain peace was always to be prepared for war. We needed soldiers to make the world safe for democracy.

RECREATION.

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, inaugurating the section on recreation, said recreation was an essential human need contributing to happiness. It promoted the health of the individual and the nation and in the growing complexity of modern life helped to maintain mental balance. Furthermore recreation had a tremendous value in character building, and the team spirit developed unselfishness, unity and consideration for the rights of others. As an instrument of social welfare recreation was an antidote to juvenile delinquency and crime.

Mr. Patil added recreation was generally considered in the context of urban requirements only. The Government of Bombay had therefore decided to start recreation centres in the rural areas within the next year. Recreation was essential for everybody irrespective of class or social status.

NUTRITION.

The Health Minister, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, inaugurating the section on nutrition, said that the question of nutrition should be considered for the nation as a whole, and a thorough study of the subject made. It was necessary to consider especially the question of protective nutrition for expectant mothers. It was essential to start nutrition at an early age.

Dr. Gilder added that out of 10,684 school children who were examined, deficiency of one vitamin or the other in varying degrees and according to ages was found. The difficulty of providing nutritious foods to school children was money and even if the expenditure per child was calculated at two annas per day the figure for the entire city per year was a vast one. The study of nutrition was undertaken seriously in this province when rationing was enforced.

In conclusion Dr. Gilder stated that more public interest should be directed to the problem of nutrition.

REDUCED RATES FOR SMALLER PARCELS

NEW DELHI, March 26 (API): There will be a reduction in the rates for smaller parcels from April 1, 1949, says a Press Note, issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs here today.

Instead of the existing inclusive charges of two rupees for the first pound and one rupee for every additional pound for unregistered parcels, an Air Mail fee of one rupee for the first 40 tolas and annas 8 for every additional 20 tolas or fraction thereof will be charged in addition to the ordinary surface parcel postage of six annas per 40 tolas, the Note adds.

N. Y. Cotton Drifts Aimlessly Awaiting Fresh Incentives

WALL STREET DISPLAYS IRREGULARLY LOWER TENDENCY

NEW YORK, March 25. (PTI-Reuter):— The market continued featureless. Meanwhile, a few trade buying orders in nearby positions were sufficient to absorb scattering hedges and liquidation, the latter prompted by fears that the C. C. A. programme may be cut and affect cotton exports and India's denial that she would purchase United States cotton. The market drifted aimlessly in the afternoon, easily influenced by small order eitherway with traders generally continuing to hold off the market, awaiting fresh incentives. The market closed steady with sales approximately at 65,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS
New York, March 25

May	32.16—03
May Highest	32.20+01
May Lowest	32.14—05
July	31.11—01
October	28.28+04
December	28.04+04
March	27.89+03
Middling Spot	33.48—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.
New York, March 25.

May	32.06—01
July	31.05—02
October	28.24—03
December	28.01+04
Middling Spot	32.50—

WALL STREET MARKET

With consolidation forces at work, Wall Street displayed irregularly lower tendencies showing losses of fractions to one point. Included in the decliners were selected steels, oils, motors, containers, chemicals, rails and farm implements. The averages were industrials 175.77 and Rails 47.88. In the afternoon, most sections fluctuated quietly around the midday levels with operators noting, but little influenced by price readjustments in some lines, notably galvanised products, brass and bronze ingots made from scrap, carpets and rugs and fats and oils. Late dealings produced no remarkable changes in the market pattern and the close was barely steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS

With the exception of early easiness in soyabeans, the market displayed a steady undertone reflecting trade reports that the C.C.C. has raised both its wheat and maize buying price by one and half cents per bushel. Soyabeans came under liquidation due to continued weakness of fats and oils. On the decline, however, some hedgelifting was reported against further sales of 2,000 tons of this commodity to Holland.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 25.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	80-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	105-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 ex. div.	113-5/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	104-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	103-1/2
National Bank of India	37-3/8

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,705.

LONDON WHEAT
London, March 25.

Australian Wheat new crop 96 March-April.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, March 25.

May 2.15-7/8
July 1.91-7/8.
September 1.91-1/4
December 1.92-1/4.

LONDON BULLION.
LONDON, March 25.

Silver Spot and Forward both 43-1/2d.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

INDIAN COTTON CROP

The Third All-India Cotton Forecast 1948-49 estimates will be exhibited in the Cotton Exchange (in the Office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and in the Trading Hall of the Association), Marwari Bazar, Bombay, and in the Cotton Green Building of the Association, Sewri, Bombay, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) on Saturday the 26th March.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May contract is 823 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 26:

Today there was no official trading in the local cotton market, prices being above ceiling level.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 26:

The local bullion market was firm with General buying. It appears that in view of increased demand quotations are moving up as under:-

Ready Silver	181	8	0
Vaishakh Silver	174	8	0
Ready Gold	111	8	0
Vaishakh Gold	108	12	0
Sovereigns	72	12	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 26:

The produce market was steady today with moderate buying. The undertone was steady and quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	39	2	0
Coromandal	38	8	0
Bold ready	37	13	0
Bold Feb-March	37	13	0
Bold April-May	38	0	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
May delivery	141	0	0
Ready	28	8	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	29	6	0
Feb-March	29	2	0
April-May	29	0	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready receipts	21	3	0
March	21	3	0
April	21	3	0
May	21	4	0
June	21	6	0
Linseed Oil	18	0	0
Castorseeds oil first pressing quality	19	0	0
Castorseed oil commercial quality	17	0	0

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

BOMBAY, March 25:

KARNAK May 66.70—205
KARNAK Nov. 61.40 (plus) 05
ASHMOUNI June 46.25 (plus) 65
ASHMOUNI Oct. 46.25 (plus) 48.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, March 25.

American Telegraph and Telephone	146-3/4
Amerex Holding Co.	26-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	31-3/8
Chase National Bank	35-3/4
Sinclair Oil Co.	21-1/2
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	48-1/2
General Electric Co.	37-1/4
General Motors	58-7/8
Ingersol Rand	61
International Nickel	28-1/2
National City Bank of New York	39-3/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	10-5/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16
Texas Corporation	53-3/4
Union Carbide	39
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	41 bid
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	72-3/4
Western Union Telegraph	15-1/8

NEW YORK SILVER.
NEW YORK, March 25.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 26.

T. T. London on:—
New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.24 Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

ROME, March, 25. (PTI-Reuter):— A recommendation that Governments should postpone public works projects not immediately needed and so provide a reserve for when private building declined was adopted at the nineteen-nation building and housing conference at the end of its ten-day session here.

"AFRICANS MUST FIND THEIR FREEDOM"

Paul Robeson Attacks Racial Suppression Everywhere

LONDON, MARCH 25 (PTI-REUTER): PAUL ROBESON, AMERICAN SINGER, SANG TO BETWEEN 2,000 AND 3,000 PEOPLE AT A MEETING ORGANISED HERE TONIGHT AS A PROTEST AGAINST RACIAL SUPPRESSION BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT.

The meeting passed a resolution, read to it by the American singer, condemning the brutal race suppression exercised by the Malan Government".

The resolution also called on the British Government at the next meeting of the United Nations Assembly "to condemn the breach by the South African Government" of an assembly resolution on Africa and asked the British Government's support for steps before the Assembly "that will ensure basic human rights" for every South African.

"We say moreover", the resolution added, "that the Malan Government of South Africa, having demonstrated that it is unfitted to govern native populations should not be allowed to extend its sway."

The resolution ended with a protest against incorporation of South West Africa into the Union and appealed to the British and other Governments to use their influence at the United Nations Assembly" to prevent this annexation".

THIS IS NO TIME FOR SONGS

The meeting was organised by the South Africa Committee of the India League in co-operation with the League of Coloured Peoples, the West African Student's Union and the East African Students Union.

Among the speakers at the meeting with Paul Robeson, who is a on a concert tour in Britain, was Y. M. Dadoo, Indian leader in Africa, the Reverend Michael Scott, missionary, the Secretary of the India League, Mr. Mulious Silvermann, British Member of Parliament, was Chairman and the High Commissioner for India in London, Mr. Krishna Menon, sat with him.

In between his songs Paul Robeson, who said he attended the meeting as a representative of "the other side of America", gave the meeting an impassioned plea for "freedom everywhere".

"This looks like my last tour here for perhaps a long time," he said "this is no time to go about the world singing pretty songs. I want to use my voice like tonight with you."

NAZI CONDITION

Declaring himself "passionately proud of my African people", Paul Robeson said amidst cheers "China he found freedom. So must we".

He criticised the Atlantic Pact and the failure of President Truman to push his civil rights programme for negroes through the American Congress.

Dr. Dadoo, outlining what he described as the "Nazi conditions under which most coloured people live in the madhouse of racialism", declared "the days of racialism, the days of colonialism are numbered. It is only a matter of time before every coloured people will assert his right to determine his own destiny and no power in the world will hold it back".

South Africa, he said, would be a "cemetery" before Dr. Malan could fulfil his plans.

STEADY TONE IN WORTH STREET MARKETS.
NEW YORK, March 25.

Worth Street markets were given a steadier tone Friday as price guarantees there offered on mished cotton and rayon fabrics and some mills proved unwilling to consider low bids for sheeting constructions.

However, the overall business remained slow. Overnight a second distributor offered price guarantees on all undelivered portions of contracts. Ruling applied to cloths sold to both dress and men's wear trade along with beadspreads, sheets, table cloths, sheet blankets and flannels.

Trade observers interpreted action as a move to restore confidence and stimulate forward buying.

Officials thought that prices have hit the floor levels and a little further damage downward can be expected.

Bag trade buying in sheetings and Osnaburgs was quiet but some quarters expected a pickup. Burlap brokers estimated recent Government purchase of 5,500,000 sandbags for flood control might require over 7,000,000 yards.

FALL IN U. S. MONEY CIRCULATION.
WASHINGTON, March 25.

The Federal Reserve Board today reported that for the week ended March 23 money in circulation fell to dol. 27,423,000,000 which was the lowest since August 15, 1945.

Gold reserves, however, reached the record sum of dol. 24,307,000,000.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES.
SINGAPORE, March 25.

The pepper market turned strong today with 70 tons of black pepper changing hands. White pepper rose four dollars to SSdol. 270. Black Lampong was quoted at SSdol. 216.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES STRONGEST.
LONDON, March 25.

Pepper prices turned firmest today with Singapore quoting black at 4 and white at 5. Malabar on London basis was about 460.

WOOL TOP PRICES.
NEW YORK, March 25.

Wool tops closed steady up four to 20. Closing prices included: April 151.5. May 14, 151.5, July 149 traded; October 146.9, 147! December 145.9, 146; March 1950. 144 145; May 142, 144.5.

CALICUT MARKET.
CALICUT, March 26.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 90, Ungarbled 80, Cocoanut Raw 155/158, Dry 175/180, Cocoanut Oil 595, Copra Office 387/8, Dilpasand 402/8, Madrasnottam 435, Pepper Wynaad 1675, Country 1550, Dry Ginger Chernad 800, Ernad 750, Coffee Robusta 150, Timber Pali 50/55, Junglewood 30/35, Vellapine 65/77/8, Benteak 50/55, Teak 90/125, Mango 3/4, Teak 17/8/22/8, Rosewood 17/8/20.

Jane Wyman Voted Best Actress

At the annual voting of the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences, in Hollywood on 24th March, Jane Wyman was voted 'The Best Actress Of The Year' for her performance in JONNY BELINDA.

This is one or the highest awards in the Motion Picture World and this year in particular, the race for the coveted Oscar was more keen than ever before.

Happily for film goers in India JOHNNY BELINDA goes into release almost immediately and audiences will be in complete agreement when they see Jane Wyman's role in this film that she fully deserves the highest honour the Industry could bestow on her.

Five other top honours were captured by Warner Bros.—three for their production of TREASURE OF SIERRE MADRE, one for KEY LARGO and the Irving Thalberg award for 'Consistently High Quality of Product'on' to Warner Bros. Producer, JERRY WALD.

A melancholy debacle has overtaken Hollywood. More money goes out than comes in. There are cases of directors and players deferring all their pay and taking chances on being rewarded if the picture proves a box-office hit

FILM STARS ON DOLES

Depression Hits Hollywood

BY HAROLD HEFFERNAN

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

WHAT'S WRONG WITH HOLLYWOOD? In the midst of a terrific slump which has gained momentum rapidly since war's end, the motion-picture industry is fast reaching a turn in the road.

What, if anything, is it doing to counter-act picture-going apathy on the part of an estimated 12 per cent of the persons who normally buy tickets each week to the nation's theatres?

What are the industry's thousands of unemployed workers, actors, technicians, carpenters, press agents and others—doing meanwhile to weather the hurricane?

The Logical Conclusion

Everyone, it seems, is asking the "what's wrong" question about Hollywood these days for when something goes sour with the world's most popular entertainment medium it naturally strikes at the very fundamentals of our everyday life.

The only halfway logical answer is that the movie industry is riding both a merry-go-round and a slow boat to China. What will eventually happen is anybody's guess.

Talk to gentlemen in plush front offices drawing six-figure salaries a year—people who should know—and you come away amazed and bewildered at their lack of initiative and understanding.

You do hear, through a consensus of executives, that the current Hollywood depression is the worst in 30 years. You discover that those who should know can't give a definite reason for it. Most discouraging of all, you are made to feel these men have no effective remedy in mind.

So, you move out of your box seat in the Johnston office, return to the Bleachers and draw your own conclusions as to "what's wrong with Hollywood?"

Basically, of course, the debacle is traceable to the fact that more money is going out of the industry than is being returned. Whenever such a situation lasts long enough in this business the producers resort to one of two things: (1) they cut the number of pictures and their costs or (2) they go out of business.

Most film leaders say they are certain the lush days are over, never to return. The more optimistic follow that remark with the assertion that the industry is merely going through a period of "readjustment," that of reducing outgo while trying to increase income.

An Unfathomable Break

Not one studio head interviewed placed the blame where many observers feel it belongs—on careless haphazard products thrown at the public during the fat years. In wartime, when theatre attendance rose to an all-time high and anything that moved on the screen would bring packed houses, film makers became unbelievably negligent. Story quality was forgotten and costs allowed to skyrocket to an altitude where they never again could be normalized.

What has this unfathomable slump done to Hollywood's 29,000 wage-earners and to the town itself, the most famous tourist spot in the world? Let's look at some figures.

The Screen Actors Guild has 8,000 members. In March, 1947, the number under term contract to studios was 742. On Oct. 1, 1948 the total had dropped to 372.

Employment in all branches of film making is 60 to 65 per cent under the figures of two years ago. What is more, although, production undoubtedly will increase no one expects it to reach its former mark. Of the 29,000 people normally employed in film studios, 17,000 are today unemployed.

Most graphic story of Hollywood's plight unfolds daily at the branch office of California's State Relief Agency in Beverly Hills. Although still neglected by them, it should soon become an autograph hunter's paradise.

Mingling in the long lines waiting from 9-30 to 5 p.m. for the weekly dole of $25 paid by the state to its unemployed are many of your favourite screen players. Some were big wage-earners of a few years back. Some have academy oscars at home as proof of their histrionic attainments.

They're not "between pictures" any more. They're just plain out of work and in need. They stand there unembarrassed, chatting jovially with stenographers and carpenters who have also felt the pinch of a great industry's wheels grinding to a crawl.

There's a slight change in scenery at the unemployment agency, however, and it's a distinct improvement. In the gravy days of 1940, some of the thriftier top stars would drive to the agency and have their chauffeurs stand in line to pick up the $18 checks then dispensed, even to "artists" waiting for their next movie to start. Publicity scared the big fry away and today it's almost impossible to spot one at the cash window in a week of careful checking.

In the so-called "feature player" division, however, you can find relief-seekers by the dozen daily. In fact, a casting director could drop in there and pick himself out an array of "name" players famed enough to insure the success of any movie.

All-Neglected Spots

So far there is little outward evidence of suffering on the part of individuals. An actor's pride will force him to keep up a front until his last dime is gone, even if it means mortgaging all his possessions and hocking the wife's engagement ring.

Around town, the picture of Hollywood in the throes of its agony is vividly reflected. You don't have to make reservations to dine at the most popular night spots. Walk into Ciro's most glamor-famous of the supper clubs, and you pick out almost any table in the place—and with no cover charge! The sheriff occupied Slapsy Maxie's glitter-joint for several months, and other once-popular haunts have been meeting similar legal difficulties. Palm Springs and desert spas are playing to thin crowds. Most significant of all, austere old Santa Anita race track, where the tote and attendance is off 24 per cent, is advertising heavily in Los Angeles newspapers.

Character actors who were getting $50,000 and $75,000 a picture will work for a quarter of that amount. Smaller-part players who drew $1,500 a week will gladly take a role today at $500.

An actress just graduating from child roles is currently working in a picture for $2,500—total. A year ago her price was $25,000 per picture, with plenty of offers.

One of the biggest women stars on the screen to-day had maintained a price of $200,000 a picture. She is now making one for $25,000, with the understanding the balance will come out of the film's profits—if any. In this way she at least saves face.

When Eagle-Lion made "It-men", Charles McGram, the iron-faced gent who cooked Wallace Ford in the steamroom, got $500 a week. A dozen actors interviewed for the job wanted around $2,500. McGraw now gets $1,750 a week. Most of the others, still trying to hold their salary line, are not working.

When the same studio made "raw deal", Raymond Burr, the heavyweight with a sadistic tinge, was paid $500 weekly. He now gets $2,000 and is in big demand. It's the same up and down line. Newcomers willing to work reasonably are becoming famous, while the die-hards are being forgotten.

There are many cases of directors and players deferring all their pay and taking chances on being rewarded if the picture pays a profit.

Stars and others who get big money often actually have less to spend than seems apparent to the naked eye. Uncle Sam takes so large a bite that the actor who has been rolling along, doing the night clubs, travelling to Las Vegas and New York and maintaining a flock of servants and fancy motors finds himself borrowing money to pay his income tax.

C An effervescent ex-boy star, whose weekly wage has been around the $5,000-a-week mark for the past 10 years, hastily embarked upon a vaudeville tour recently—doing five and six shows daily in key cities to scare up some ready cash for the man with the whiskers. Many other headliners have been doing the same thing.

A lot of players have found emergency jobs to tide them over. Some are working as waiters, one former feminine star is a sales-woman in a department store. Richard Denning began setting lobster traps just to get the lobsters. Now he's in it for a profit. George Reeves, a handsome leading man, found work so scarce he went into cesspool digging as a sideline.

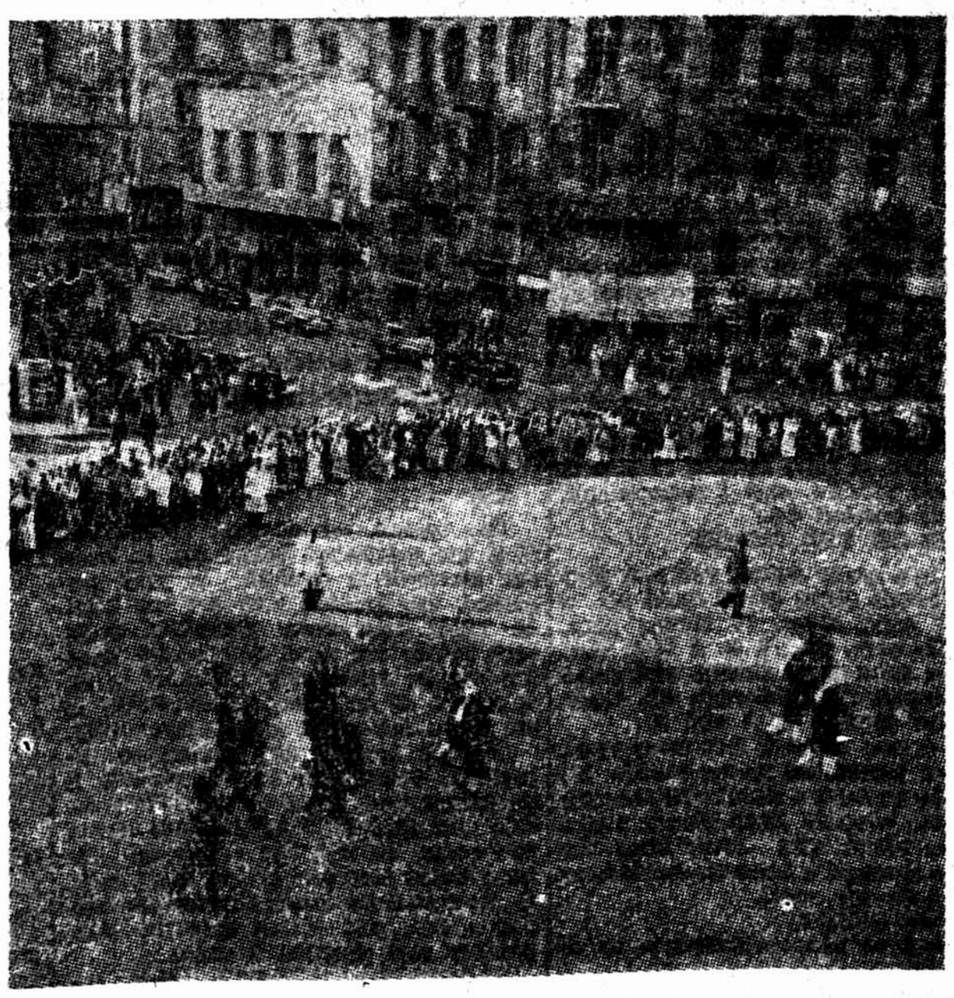
Workers Too

Actors aren't the only ones hit. A wardrobe man is growing flowers commercially. A Warner Studio projectionist has opened a ceramics shop on Hollywood boulevard. Two prop men and a publicity girl have started a radio-manufacturing business. A carpenter is making miniature pioneer wagons. A script girl and her husband, a wardrobe man, decided against watching their savings dwindle and bought a commercial fishing boat.

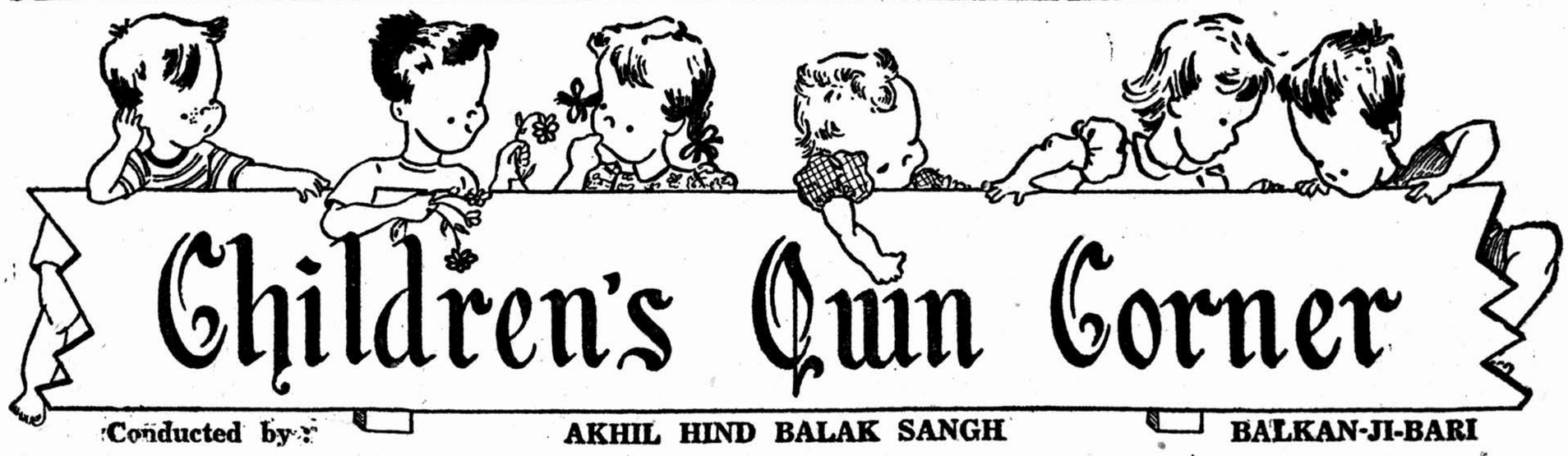
Stars, directors, producers and writers owning big estates are offering them for sale. Even fabulous pickfair, symbolic of glamorous Hollywood itself, was reported up for lease the other day. Wealthy easterners with retirement plans are dickering reasonably for several choice Brentwood sites that two years ago couldn't have been bought at any figure.

This is a sorry spectacle Hollywood is staging on its own door-step these days—not solely because of its serious financial plight but chiefly because the industry leaders are muddling around in circles with no tangible plans for going forward.

Rhonda Fleming who has co-starred with Bing Crosby in the film "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court".



Employees of Indian Embassy, Cairo, carry wreaths during the State funeral of Dr. Sayed Hussein, Indian Ambassador to Egypt.



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

What are the things that make you laugh? Boys and girls of a certain Balkan-ji-Bari Unit have seen the funny side of little incidents, and they have related them as follows:—

"One day, when I was going down a street", writes ten years old Ramesh, "I saw a woman with a 'new Look' dress on. It made me laugh because her sari was up her ankles, and it was very brightly coloured in front and dark behind the veil. My sister said it must be a Punjabi fashion, and that made me laugh more than ever!"

Suhasini (aged 19) says: "One day Mummy and I were going for a walk, and as we were walking along we saw a man in front of us. Suddenly there came a gentle breeze, and the man's hat blew off. It sailed right over the hedge until it was caught on a little bush. We laughed as the man walked across and fetched it".

Jitendra (aged 11) recalls seeing a man waiting to cross a street when a horse and cart drew up beside him and, as cars continued to pass, he had to stay where he was. Worse still, he did not see the horse eating his lettuces! But when the horse sneezed he knew what had happened, and "it made me laugh"

PROBLEM ANIMALS

Two "problem" animals have lately been amusing visitors at the Children's Zoo, writes Krishna. They are a goat and an elephant

The goat, Manori, every morning climbs the steps on to the riding platform and there waits stolidly until the afternoon, when Rajah, the young riding elephant, draws up at the platform for its load of little visitors

Probably she does this because, like most goats she likes climbing and would dearly love to do a little "mountaineering" on Rajah's broad back But if so, she is invariably disappointed. At the last moment before riding begins, keepers show Manori unceremoniously down the steps. Not, however, that that worries Manori. She is certain to be back there again next day, at the head of the queue waiting hopefully

UNTASTEFUL COINS

The other animal, the young elephant Rajah, is even more of a problem. Having made Rajah into an obedient riding animal, the keepers thought it would be a good idea to see if they could teach him one or two amusing tricks. So they threw small coins—pice, two-pice, annas—on the ground, and taught Rajah to pick them up with his trunk-tip. At first the task was not too easy, for Rajah kept popping the coins into his mouth. However, finding them anything but tasty, he eventually consented to pass them over to his guardians instead, and often popped his coins directly into the keepers' pockets.

Now Rajah has become such an enthusiastic "picker-up-of-coins" that the scores of visitors lining his route keep throwing coins in front of him, with the result that the elephant is kept so busy retrieving coins that his "round" is considerably delayed. But the keepers are thinking now of asking visitors to refrain from coin-throwing until the elephant's tour of duty is over, when Rajah may make a special coin-collecting round.

A FURNACE IN THE AIR

Most people are aware that, however warm it may be on the ground, it gets colder as we go up into the atmosphere. Even at the Equator there is snow on the mountains, with the temperature well below freezing. The latest researches of physicists, however make it clear that higher up still the temperature begins to rise again. By exploring the upper atmosphere, or ionosphere, with wireless waves an accurate picture of the conditions there has now been attained. It makes astonishing reading.

The tropposphere, or region of change, extends beyond the summit of Mount Everest to a height of ten miles. At the upper limit of this region the temperature is 100 degrees below freezing point. Then comes the stratosphere, which is a region of calm. This region extends from a height of ten miles to 25 miles above the earth, and at the top there is a layer of ozone which has separated from the air, which is very thin.

Above this a warm belt begins, with temperatures of about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. This warm belt extends to a height of 70 miles, and is thought to have a large percentage of helium. In this region meteor trails are visible. From 70 to 170 miles above the earth the temperature increases with height, until at 200 miles a hot belt begins and extends to 260 miles. The temperature here is believed to be about 2,000 degrees—veritably a furnace in the air!

Cheap 'sharbat' is the only luxury they can afford.

WORTHLESS

Some idea of the awful results of inflation can be gauged from the fact that ten million Chinese dollars are now worth about five rupees. At a power station in China not long ago Chinese stokers, having run short of coal, shovelled heaps of them into the furnace; what was nominally a fortune literally went up in a smoke. In other words, Chinese paper, like German money after the First World War, is practically worthless—paper, but not money.

A DOUBLE SURPRISE

"This is a jolly tiring job", said Daddie as he watered the garden. "The can seems to get heavier and heavier"

"Can I help?" asked Urmi.

Daddie smiled.

"I am afraid that this big watering-can would be too heavy for you".

The next day Urmi was shopping with Mummie. While Mummie was buying something Urmi went to the Toy Department to buy a bucket for her holidays with some money she had saved. She saw the buckets; and next to them—some watering-cans.

Oh dear! Urmi thought of Daddie with his heavy can, and then of the seaside and the sand. She made up her mind.

"May I have a watering-can, please?" She asked the shop assistant.

Daddie was not at home when she got back, so, putting on her sun-suit, Urmi started to water the plants. Then Daddie arrived.

"Well, this IS a surprise", he cried, as he saw Urmi engrossed in the watering. "And I've a surprise for YOU" Taking his hand from behind his back he held out—a sand bucket. "I saw it in a shop window, and I remembered that you wanted one'.

A GAME ON THE BEACH

Here is a game which you can play on the beach. First of all build up a bank of sand about 18 inches high, 12 inches wide, and 3 or 4 feet long. Press the sand down firmly, and make three tunnels right through the bank. Mark the tunnels 1, 2 and 3.

Mark a line about 6 feet away from the bank, where the player stands. He has to try to send a small ball through one of the tunnels. Each player might have ten shots, and every time the ball goes through a tunnels, its number is added to his score.

PITHY PROVERB

The way to have a friend is to be one.

THE ISLE OF DEAR DELIGHT

Have you been to the Isle of Dear Delight with its golden sands, and its cliffs so white?

There the stones are assorted sweets almond rocks.
And the beaches are strewn with and chocs.
The sweetest fruit can be picked from the trees,
And children may roam wherever they please.
The hedgerows are filled with peppermint sticks,
The houses one made of chocolate bricks.
There are donkeys to ride, all kinds of toys,
And everything's free for girls and boys.
To get to this beautiful Isle it seems
You must take a trip to the land of dreams

COUNT TEN

Before you speak an angry word count ten;
Then if still you angry be, count again.

SAY THESE QUICKLY

Wahid walks wibbly-wobbly when wearing wellingtons.

Pramila's parrot perches primly, pertly packing purple plums.

STRANGE BUT TRUE

The teacher had been explaining the meaning of the word coincidence.

"Can anyone tell me of a coincidence?" he asked

"Yes, sir", replied one bright lad, "my mother and father were married on the same day!"

CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES

Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari children visited Kamani Metal Works, and were shown round all the interesting departments of the factory. They greetly enjoyed the manufacture of vessels from copper sheets, and were each presented with a small aluminium dish.

A new Unit is being established at Chowpatty. Its children went on an excursion to Ambernath. Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari would be going on an excursion to Kanheri Caves today.

Children of the Hauz Qazi Balkan-ji-Bari have started the following hobbies; collection of leaves, flowers, postage stamps, autographs, pictures, photos, cartoons, grains, etc.; handicrafts-paper toys, doll's house of mud, doll-making, radio of cardboard, book binding, lantern of empty cigarette cases, sofa-set and table of safety matches; arts-knitting, embroidery, drawing, painting and photography, etc.

In the other Balkan-ji-Bari centres, the usual activities are held, and it would be worthwhile for boys and girls to visit the centres in their localities.

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

You may also send Dada short contributions for publication in this "Corner". He will be glad to hear from you always, and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

Winning CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

BECAUSE of his distribution, South has opened a sub-minimum hand so far as honour tricks are concerned. From this it might be argued that he should not make a free rebid because that would show a stronger-than-minimum opening. However, here is a situation that proves the untruth of generalities.

The reason for opening two-suiters that are somewhat below par in honour strength is twofold. If they are passed, the bidding may get too high to show both suits. Secondly, while such hands are weak defensively, they are strong offensively provided a fit is found. It is, therefore, necessary to bid them somewhat more aggressively.

Looking beyond the immediate situation, South can foresee trouble if he passes and, as is likely, North rebids two spades Now if South shows the clubs, he has not expressed the far greater strength of his heart suit; if he rebids the hearts, he is suppressing a club suit which may fit with partner and produce a game.

However, suppose South bids two hearts. Now if North bids two spades, South can bid three clubs—warning his partner of the bad fit in spades and picturing his distribution without necessarily getting beyond the three level.

Actually, South bid two hearts. This made it easy for North to bid three hearts, and South went on to game. The diamond deuce was opened, marking East for a six card suit. When trumps dropped in two leads, a club was led from North up to South's king. North's queen was withheld from the second club and East had to take the ace, so South made five odd.

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ A Q 10 4 3
♡ K 9 5
◇ J 8
♣ Q 6 2

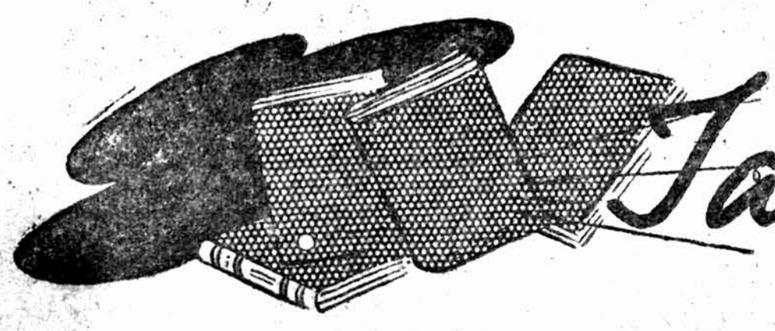
WEST
♠ K 9 8 2
♡ 10 6
◇ K 7 5 2
♣ J 10 3

EAST
♠ J 7 5
♡ 8 3
◇ A Q 10 6 4 3
♣ A 4

SOUTH
♠ 6
♡ A Q J 7 4 2
◇ 9
♣ K 9 8 7 5

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	1♠	2◇
?			



Talking of Books—

NEW LIGHT ON SACCO-VANZETTI TRIAL

When Sacco and Vanzetti were electrocuted in 1927, the news of their death had a profound effect on millions throughout the world The case of these two hitherto obscure Italian immigrant anarchists accused of hold-up and murder had provoked intense passions and great struggles. Now, 21 years later, two distinguished professors, G. Louis Joughin and Edmund M. Morgan, have published a book which attempts to analyze this case and to study its impact upon American law, society and literature, writes Paul Schapiro in "the Militant" New York, reviewing the book "The Legacy of Sacco and Vanzetti".

The labour which has gone into this book is vrey great. Morgan, one of the foremost authorities on the law of evidence in the bourgeois legal world, has carefully gone over all of the court records Joughin has plowed through the enormous literature on the case in order to discuss its social and literary effects.

The result is a work of scholarship which is definitive in the sense that it has amassed and presented in orgnaized form a far greater amount of material than was ever presented before, but which requires correction in much of its evaluation of the significance of the case.

For the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, victims of capitalist justice as they themselves were well aware, cannot be really understood without a knowledge of how the Government and the various institutions of society act as agencies of its ruling class—and this is beyond the ken of these dwellers upon the academic heights.

Legalistic Approach

Moreover, the authors are unduly timid in what they have to say on the question of the guilt or innocense of Sacco and Vanzetti. We cannot know that Sacco and Vanzetti were not guilty, they conclude; we can only know that they were not proven guilty. "In the Sacco-Vanzetti affair American justice was tragically inept. And since justice failed we consider it inevitable that both literary tradition and historical judgment will continue to support the presumption that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent of the crime for which they were executed."

Much more than this can, however, be said. If I were to charge President Lowell of Harward, that that President Lowell of Harvard, the leading member of Governor Fuller's commtitee which advised him that Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty, was the hold-up man who shot and killed without warning the paymaster and the guard, his heirs would almost certainly be unable to prove by alibi or otherwise that he was not. Such a charge levelled against this blue-blood aristocrat would, however, be regarded not, merely as unproven but fantastic

And fantastic it would be—but not more fantastic than the same charge of vicious, money-seeking murder without political motivation against the men with the philosophy of life and the beauty and strength of character revealed in the letters of Sacco and Vanzetti, a philosophy and a character that was such that Sacco would not sign a petition for executive clemency which might conceivably have saved his life because it was against his political principles and that Vanzetti, on being told by one of his lawyers that he might save him at the possible expense of Sacco by stressing that the state's case against him was weaker than its case against his comrade, replied: "Save Nick. He has the woman and child"

For Morgan and Joughin the Sacco-Vanzetti affair was a tragic miscarriage of justice", brought about by a fever of prejudice, chauvinism and hysteria in society. The origin and nature of this fever they do not explain. They are content with recommending legislative enactments such as giving the accused the privilege of being tried by a judge or body of judges instead of by a jury to "decrease the chances of miscarriage of justice" in cases involving "community hostility"—and this after demonstrating in their own account the prejudice of Thayer, the trial judge, of Dean Wigmore, "the author of the most comprehensive treatise ever published on the law of evidence", and of President Lowell, "the official representative of New England culture."

Marxist Interpretation

As for the line-up of forces in the case, Morgan and Joughin find on the side of Sacco and Vanzetti thos weho "to some degree grasped the fundamental quality of democracy" and opposed to them those who did not. In the 1920's there was not in "the opinions held by the people of this country...a preponderance of sane democratic thought." Hence the execution of the two anarchists. The Marxist interpretation they reject because there were workers who wanted Sacco and Vanzetti killed and rich persons who supported them

Naive Misunderstanding

The objection Morgan and Joughin raise stems from a naive misunderstanding of Marxism. If backward workers did not support Sacco and Vanzetti, it was because they had not freed themselves from the way of thinking impressed on them by the institutions and ideologists of the capitalists. The trial had its origin in the Palmer raid anti-radical hysteria of the bourgeoisie, frightened by the Bolshevik Revolution. Once the issues were joined, the representatives of the bourgeoisie felt that they could not retreat.

That some individual capitalists did not go along with their class and their institutional representatives on this issue does not alter the fact that the institutions of capitalist society revealed their class bias: The press exhibited its "functional degeneration", suppressing facts of which it was aware. The church was "open to rebuke" for its general silence, which the authors find "both puzzling and disappointing". The "world of higher education," as well as "all other groups which one ordinarily thinks of as concerned with social problems," was not "markedly more responsive than the church.". The practicing members of the legal profession opposed Sacco and Vanzetti for causes which "are not pleasant to contemplate" It is this shrinking from contemplating causes which gives the book its weaknesses.

Capitalist Liberalism

The Sacco-Vanzetti case in reality marked the bankruptcy of the bourgeois liberalism and the conservative noblesse change for which Joughin and Morgan stand. The only reason why the electro-cution of Sacco and Vanzetti was delaved for seven years and they were not done away with quietly and obscurely was the fight put up by revolutionists and working-class militants all over the world. When the bourgeois liberals gained ascendancy in the Defence Committee they carried on the case as an effort to rectify a "miscarriage of justice". La Guardia and John Haynes Holmes counselled faith in Governor Fuller, although La Guardia knew of Fuller's red-baiting oratory when both were members of Congress. The verdict of Fuller's Advisory Committee after its closed hearings exposed the weakness of bourgeois liberalism.

Sacco and Vanzetti themselves realized the true nature of their case. Vanzetti wrote too the International Labour Defence, at that time an organisation not yet Stalinized, whose secretary was James P. Cannon, which defended all political victims of capitalism regardles of political differences:

"I repeat, I will repeat to the last, only the people, our comrades, our friends, the world revolutionary proletariat can save us from the powers of the capitliast reactionary hyenas, or vindicate our names and our blood before history..There are some who think that our case is a trial for a common crime; that our friends should contest our innocence but not turn the case into a political issue, because it would only damage us. Well, I could answer to them all that our case is more than a political case. **is a case of class war in which our enemies are personally interested to lose us—not only for class purposes but for personal passions resentments, and fear.."**

The Real Legacy

The legacy of Sacco and Vanzetti is not the legacy of faith in bourgeois democracy which Joughin and Morgan present to us, that bourgeois democracy which their trial demonstrated to be fundamentally a sham and which is hardening into rigid authoritarianism as the monopolies tighten their grip on the economy and militarism grows.

Their legacy is the faith in the victory of the workers over the plutocrats and in their ability to do away with oppression and establish a classless society which Vanzetti voiced, in that English which, though broken, is the admiration of professors of English, when he said to Judge Thayer: "Sacco's name will live in the hearts of the people and in their gratitude when Katzmann's (the prosecuting attorney) and your bones will be dispersed by time, when your name, his name, your laws, institutions, and your false god are but a deep remembering of a cursed past in which man was worlf to man."

Dorothy Whipple's Novel

Dorothy Whipple's first full-length novel since the war was published by John Murray on March 3 with the title BECAUSE OF THE LOCKWOODS. Mrs. Whipple, with six full-length novels to her credit, has certainly reached a noteworthy position as a novelist, her main excellence being a tolerant, yet subtle and humorous understanding of human relationships as they arise out of ordinary circumstances. Few present-day novelists preside over their characters with the companionable humor, wisdom and expressive benevolence that distinguishes Mrs. Whippie's approach to her creations, and her story telling also has the charm of the confirmed practitioner.

Her new novel centres on one of the most charming heroines that she has created, and depicts with delightful invention the problems of an ardent girl who is determined to achieve her own standards yet must come to terms with the seeming prejudices of adults conditioned born by Northern England and Provincial France, and draws a most lively spirit from a panorama of real people.

BALAKARA SAMPOORNA GANITA KOSHA:

Edited by Vasudevas S. Shirurkar and published by Swatantra Bharat Book Company, Bombay, (Price As 8) The Indian Chronology (Panchang), is a handy collection of multiplication tables, foreign—Indian calculation tables for currency, weights, measures etc. and of information concerned with useful for primary and middle Kanarese Schools. There are also comparative tables of measures in some of the South Indian provinces

B. G. L.

GITA AND SHAKUNTALA IN KABUL UNIVERSITY

By Dr. Raghu Vira, Member Constituent Assembly

Afghanistan is a small country. Culturally it has been a part of India in ancient times. It was only in the 8th century that the people of Afghanistan were converted to Islam, and the cultural link was cut off. Up to the 8th century Afghanistan was Buddist in religion. Some of the finest specimens of Buddhist art are available in Afghanistan. The grandest statues of Lord Buddha have been cut from living rock at Bamian. One of them is 160 feet high. The whole of Afghanistan is full of statues of the Buddist period.

In the Puranas the territory of India extends upto the river named Oxus (which is a Greek corruption of Sanskrit Vakshu). In Vedic times the river Kabul was known as Kubha.

Now with the institution of a University at Kabul, the Afghan Government have thought it essential to introduce the study of Sanskrit as a compulsory subject for students in the faculty of literature. There are four faculties at the University, namely, of literature, of law, of Science and of Medicine. In the faculty of literature the subjects taught are Pushto and Persian (a critical appreciation), Philosophy, Philology, Psychology, Sociology and so on. It has been realized by the Government that just as Greek and Latin are the mother language in the European countries so Sanskrit is the mother language which students of Persian and Pushto should learn in order to understand their background.

Nagari Script

Sanskrit is taught for four years at the University Avesta is taught for two years. Three periods a week are allotted to the study of Sanskrit. In the first year, they learn the Nagari script, reading, calligraphy, elementary grammar, simple Sanskrit conversation, and Rijupatha, by Ishvara Chandra Vidyasagar. For the present there are 25 boys in the class. In the 2nd year, dictation, reading, calligraphy, translation, conversation and elementary grammer are continued. Bhagvad Gita is taken up as the text for study. The first four Chapters are done in the second year. Out of these 25 verses are committed to memory. Afghan boys are much interested in the comparative study of Gita and Quaran. They themselves cite parallel passages from the Quran. To them it comes as a great surprize that in India there is such a unique Philosophy as that of the Gita. Moreover the antiquity of the Indian literature is a great eye-opener, almost a revelation In the third year, six more Chapters of the Gita are taken up. History of Sanskrit literature is introduced Drama is dealt with in some detail. In the 4th year class Gita is supplemented by Shakuntala. The prose portion is taught in its entirety while in the case of metrical passages a selection is made. History of literature is continued and a detailed idea of the classical Prose and Poetical works is given to the students. Elementary lectures on Vedanta and various system of Indian Philosophy are delivered. The number of students at present in the 2nd year is 11 boys, in the third year nine boys and in the 4th year 5 boys.

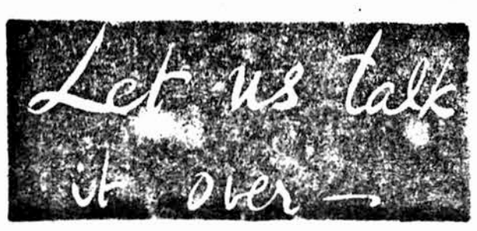
A small Sanskrit Library has also been started with about 300 books. The Afghan boys are staunch Muslims but they have developed a wider outlook. It is hoped that the study of Sanskrit by Afghan students will forge new bonds of love between Afghanistan and India.

Proud To Be Aryans

I shall appeal to lovers of Indian culture to send gifts of Sanskrit books and books on Sanskrit literature in English, French and German to the Kabul University. The Parsis of Bombay have already sent a big collection of Parsi literature to the Kabul University.

At the University in each class there are boys who know either German or French or English. The only common languages for all Afghan boys are Pushto and Persian. The present Professor of Sanskrit Dr. Parma Nand Bahl, a friend of mine, has been teaching Sanskrit so far through all these three European languages. Only now he has picked up enough Persian to be able to teach through it. I have mentioned this fact so that books about our country may be sent to Kabul in all the languages known there.

Lastly I may mention that the Afghan boys are proud to append 'Aryan' after their names. They issue a monthly Magazine 'Aryana.'



Is marriage a bar to Social Service? "It is not and need never be" observed our Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, recently while delivering the convocational address at the Lady Irwin College in Delhi.

Apparently there is nothing wrong in the above statement but can it be borne out by facts as they are obtained from the lives of men and women social workers in the country? Barring a few exceptions a greater number of them have been guilty', to some extent of neglecting their responsibilities to their family. So much so, that it was often being said that those who wanted to devote themselves to Social Service might do well to keep aloof from worldly ties!

But perhaps, this was inescapable in the bygone days when welfare work had to be done against stupendous odds such as, lack of funds, personnel, planning and co-ordination of work between the varied spheres of social work. Things have changed radically during the past decade. Social Service is no longer looked upon as charitable work inspired by humanitarian considerations. Its true importance has been recognised and it is receiving greater attention from the powers that be.

Apart from that we have the advantage of studying its planning and working in many other countries of the world. Moreover, in a free India the scope of Social Service has increased a hundred-fold. It is not merely contained in helping the lame and blind, or in tending the sick and infirm or in succouring the weak and starving. In the ignorant, illiterate and superstition-ridden state of our nation, work done almost in any field will have a special significance akin to that of welfare work.

The India of today has to cover so much ground in the spheres of health, education and the general standard of life that the more workers we have the more we shall be requiring them. And we have such acute shortage of trained personnel. In view of this desperately gloomy picture, one cannot but expect the young and educated women to do their best. But will they be able to contribute their due share to this important activity?

Majority of the educated girls accept the natural course of matrimony. Certainly, no sensible person is going to have any quarrel with them on that score. However, it cannot be gainsaid that once the girls get married most of them get lost in domesticity. Thus all their education which is provided by the community is in no way useful to it! Who is to be held responsible for this? It would be most unjust to put the blame upon the girls. Neither would it help to tell them, as Panditji felt constrained to do, that it is quite possible to combine the two functions of marriage and service to the community.

First of all social conditions must be so shaped as to make this idea practicable and that responsibility naturally lies with the Government and Society as well. At present what happens is like this. The girls (the majority of them,) after the cource of education is over, wish to get married even if they take up a job. For some days they try to manage the home and work outside but as the babies start coming in, the latter has to be sacrificed. As the days roll by it becomes wellnigh impossible even to raise the head out of the domestic tangle. Due to disintegration of the joint family system and the paucity of domestic help the entire burden of running the home falls upon the woman.

It is all very well to have modern ideas about Social Service and women's responsibility in that behalf but unfortunately our modernism stops short at the very houses where women reside. They are rarely built with a view to lessening the housewife's labours. And as for the men they are yet in no mood to learn the dignity of labour by sharing the household chores with the women. The sooner they change their attitude the easier it will be for women to play their rightful role in society.

—*Leela*

ELUSIVE BANDITS AMONG WOMEN

"While experts ponder why women are no longer angels, the 20th century fair sex goes merrily on piling up a record that indeed almost justifies Philip Wylie's contention that she is responsible for a new all-time low in hoodlumism, gangsterism, thuggery, bribery, theft, murder and drunkenness" writes NORMA LEE BROWNING in "The Chicago Sunday Tribune".

According to Federal Bureau of Information reports for a recent year, female robberies increased by 60.3 per cent. drunken driving by 16.5 per cent and assault by 10.1 per cent. About 30 per cent of the drug addicts are women, and the pickpocket art, which used to be a man's game, is now monopolised by women. Some of the best confidence racketeers are women.

Zig-zag trilling or pointed bodice: these models show the attraction of scarlet picot edges on white and a favourite little-girl style.

Crime On Increase

Though women still engaged in violent or gruesome crimes somewhat less frequently than men, the records indicate they are learning fast. While there are still more men than women (25 to 1) in prisons and reformatories in the United States, the percentage of crime increase is four times greater for women than for men.

The average monthly intake at the woman's lockup in Chicago, for example, runs somewhere around 600 to 800 during the winter months, increasing to well over 1,000 a month during the summer. August is usually the peak month.

The most difficult age group, according to Mrs. Ruth Biedermann, the policewoman in charge, are women between 30 and 50. Next hardest to handle are those between 20 and 30.

Criminologists claim the "dangerous age" for women, however, is between 18 and 21, because it is during this period that prostitution, petty larceny, forgery, and embezzlement are commonly committed.

In adulthood the type of crimes changes: the criminal becomes bolder because of practice and association with other criminals. Columbia's criminal-psychopathologist Dr. Ralph S. Banny adds that woman's emotional instability equips her for crimes that are often even more spectacularly furious and gruesome than a man's.

Story Of A Cruel Bandit

A case in point is that of Eleanor Jarman, known as the blonde tigress and one of the cruelest girl bandits in crime history. Only 29 when she reigned over a gang of male hold-up hoodlums, the five-foot-three, 110-pound blonde mother of two always carried a revolver and blackjack, terrorised scores of Chicago west side merchants, and rated second to none in her savage and brutal treatment of robbery victims.

She was convicted of murder, following a robbery, in 1933 and sentenced to 199 years in prison. After serving seven years of her sentence, she scaled the 10-foot prison fence at Dwight, Ill., and escaped. The blonde tigress is still at large.

Her most famous predecessors were a diminutive, 21-year-old, bobbed-hair girl known as Honey Sullivan, who led a male bandit crew in some 75 robberies, and a raven-haired, 19-year-old gun girl, Kitty Malm, a feminine Jesse James, who carried a pistol on her hip even while she was reading fairy tales to her baby.

Bandit queen, Honey Sullivan, thought men were yellow. She started out first just by going along with her bandit boy friend and sitting in the car while he and his gang pulled the jobs. Honey decided the gang didn't have enough nerve or brains, so she took over. One night when one of the crew got cold feet on a job, Honey stuck a gun to his head and threatened to blow his brains out if he quit.

Both Honey and Kitty claimed they were led into crime by men. But crime authorities believe that this, like the menopause alibi, is only another way of evading personal blame and responsibility. Actually, they claim, on the question of which sex leads the other into crime, it's about a 50-50 proposition.

Role Of "Innocence"

Male criminals confess more readily than females. A woman's reaction follows a routine pattern and is a standing joke among detectives and police officers. Even if caught red-handed in an act of crime, she invariably denies it...To the last she plays innocent, if not exactly angelic.

Shoplifting is typically a woman's crime. Only 10 precent of all shoplifters are professionals. The rest are just ordinary people, with only a very small fraction, about 3 per cent, of true kleptomaniacs.

Actually, however, the loot taken by amateur shoplifters accounts for only a small per cent of a merchant's inventory shrinkage. An amateur's take average $25 to $50. The professionals sometimes get away with $1,000 to $2,000 worth of merchandise in a day.

In general professional "boosters" prefer articles small in size but large in resale value, though they'll try anything once. One department store missed a 9 x 12 oriental rug after several smaller ones had also disappeared. The rugs were near a women's washroom. During lunch hours when the floor was virtually deserted, two women in the gang of four stood near the rug pile and two in the wash room.

At the opportune time the two outside would quickly fold a rug and slip it into the wash room, where the other two wrapped and tied it in brown wrapping paper while at the same time holding the door shut.

Nowadays department stores keep their greeting-card counters or other inexpensive exhibits near the wash rooms.

Out-fits

Many women's accessories are made to order for the improvising techniques of professionals. A hat box or shopping bag, for instance, is often outfitted with a false bottom thus becoming what those in the know term a booster bag.

Some professionals wear booster bloomers or skirts with elastic around the waist and a catch-all bottom.

Among the best known old-timers in the shoplifting game are Anna Lund and June Mader. Anna, a nationally known booster, has been in the business since she was a girl. Now about 45, she has rolled up an imposing record for herself of 23 arrests, 13 convictions, and numerous fines and jail sentences.

She usually is well dressed and respectable looking, though it is customary for her to burn up as a blonde in Pittsburgh, a brunette in Toledo, and a redhead in Milwaukee. She isn't particularly choosy about what she takes—dresses, lingerie, household items.

Anna may be the best known, but she isn't the best because she gets caught too often.

June Mader, alias Baker, Hardy, Wilson, Miller, and Johnert, is also a booster from way back and regarded as one of the best. Her record shows only four convictions as against Anna's 13.

Tricks Of The Trade

There are many tricks to the shoplifting trade. A favorite is to take the stolen article back to its counter and ask for a refund. Another is to select half a dozen dresses or suits to try on in the fitting room, and when the saleslady steps out for a moment, one or two of the garments are slipped into a hat box.

There are also a few tricks store detectives have rigged up to capture the filchers. Most of these consist of strategically placed mirrors and peepholes.

But the most reliable method isn't a trick at all. It's the detective's own knowledge of human nature, for all shoplifters, whether professional or amateur, have one trait in common, "the look".

It may come at the dress rack, it may come just as the thief leaves the store, or even after she's a block away, but sooner or later, most officers agree even the most experienced shoplifter obeys that irresistible impulse to look back.

In the rogues gallery at Chicago's police headquarters are several interesting picture-books, though not the kind you'd find on any store counter. They contain photographs, front and side view, of professional women, and underneath each picture is listed the lady's profession: booster (shoplifter), moll buzzer (pickpocket), or prostitute.

Quite frequently, after the last classification, the letters K.O.D. are added. They mean knock-out drops, and the women who use them are known as professional knock-out drop molls.

Bobby Allen's picture stands out among her seedy-looking colleagues, though beneath her natural, almost childlike beauty Bobby's talents ran along the same lines as the rest—only better.

Her favourite spot was Chicago, a convention city with plenty of hotels and cocktail lounges? and made to order for women in her kind of business.

Drugging The Victims

As a knock-out drop-girl, Bobby's job was to frequent hotel bars until she spotted a likely sucker, one who appeared to be both affluent and affable. She'd have a drink or two with him at the bar, then coyly accept an invitation to his room. As they poured more drinks Bobby would ask her host to go into the bathroom for water and while he was out of the room, she'd quickly reach under her girdle, pull out a finger-size vial and empty the contents into her companion's glass.

The drug is colorless, odorless, and tasteless. The victim has no way of knowing his drink has been tampered with, and in 15 to 20 minutes he begins to get drowsy.

The K.O.D. girl helps matters along by affectionately stroking his weary brow, then removing his shoes and later all his money and valuables. The sucker usually sleeps soundly for

(Continued on page 25)

SOCIAL LIFE OF SINDHI EVACUEES

DOWRY SYSTEM GOING STRONG AMONG AMILS

BY MOHANLAL P. GANDHI

Sociologists could not have a better subject to study the pattern of social behaviour under stress and strain than the conditions in which the Hindu evacuees, of Sind, particularly the Amils—the most advanced section of the community—are living in India. The Hindus of Sind who were uprooted from Pakistan had a dominant place in the economic life of the people though they formed but a small part of the population. The Muslims, who were in an over-riding majority, did have a pronounced influence on the manners and mode of living of the Hindus, but the minority, as a measure to protect itself against the inroads of an alien religion, rigidly clung to their own traditional way of life and customs.

It was almost en masse that the Hindus left Sind in the very short space of time of about six months after the Partition, and spread themselves out in India from one corner of the country to the other. They are to be found in Cutch, Saurashtra, all the big cities of Rajputana and Central Provinces, United Provinces, as far as south as Bangalore and Madras and also in Calcutta. They have migrated to Delhi in a large number; so far as Bombay is concerned, it has acted as a magnet on them and about 4 lakhs are to be found in and around Bombay.

A close study of the social customs among the Sindhi Refugees now living in Bombay and suburbs for the last 12 months by the present writer has brought out a significant fact that even a major calamity of large-scale migration such as India witnessed in the wake of Partition could not make any impression in the routine life of the migrants.

Communal Existence Maintained

Far-flung in India, as the Sindhi refugees are by the exodus, their normal communal existence goes on without any appreciable change, even though their communal organisations such as communal Panchayats have yet to be formed. The Hindus of Sind were as much caste-ridden and divided in various groups as are the Hindus in any part of India and in the matter of births, marriages and deaths they were as much under the sway of communal organisations as any Hindu caste anywhere else. These communal organisations known as the Panchayats had their buildings and Halls for marriage ceremonies etc., their Office-bearers and their staff for the maintenance of records. Components of the Panchayats migrated lock, stock and barrel and on their settling in the various towns strove for the setting up of Panchayat Halls. Where they have not been able to resume their activities as in Sind before, it is only on account of their failure to secure the necessary premises. In Bombay, Government was approached for allowing use of Jamaitkhanas and Panchayatwadies for the purpose, but so far nothing has come out of this move, and the Panchayats have not yet secured permanent premises.

Dowry As Strong As Ever

A noticeable feature of the communal life of the Hindus of Sind, particularly the Amils, was the prevalence of dowry. This custom indigenously known as "Deti-Leti" was almost prefected as a system in the Amil Community where bride-grooms were divided into categories such as high-ranking Officers, medium-ranking Officers, Gazetted Officers, Military Officers, under-Graduates and matriculates each having almost a fixed price ranging from a thousand rupees for the last-named category to Rs. 25,000 and upwards for high-ranking Officers. For the last one decade at least, there have been some efforts to bring about some reforms in this custom denounced as an evil by the thinking section of the community, and there was even an enactment of the Sind Legislative Assembly designed to root out this custom; but it met the same fate as such legislation does elsewhere, and it is not known to have prevented even a single instance of "Deti-Leti" or brought about a single prosecution of the dowry-giver or taker. One would have supposed that the catastrophic exodus by the community which scattered them far and wide would have even temporarily brought about a cessation of the custom, but inquiries show that even such a major event as migration has failed to make even a dent on the custom. If any change is there, it is the other way about!! The migration has affected adversely the financial position of many a family and even if the bride grooms were inclined while in Sind to be lenient in the matter of "Deti-Leti", they have stiffened their attitude and are looking forward to marriage settlement in families likely to give them the most, to enable them to tide over their present financial difficulties. The role of parents of too many girls remains the same, that of finding somehow the wherewithals to dispose of their grownup and marriageable daughters. After their migration to India, a large number of marriages has taken place and contrary to expectations and prevalent belief, not many of them without dowry. The number of inter-provincial and even inter-caste marriages amongst the Sindhi refugees is small.

Religious Ceremonies

Amils of Sind followed almost to a man the religion of Guru Nanak. They are not Sikhs but they worship the Sikh Holy Book, the Granth Saheb in a Gurudwara and yet have not given up Hinduism. They have to call in Brahmins for rituals on the occasions of births, marriages and deaths. Brahmins had a number of families to attend to, and they have also migrated and settled in places where they find most of their clients. Within the short space of time of a year, they too have established their routine, having furnished their clients with their addresses, and a post-card dropped the previous evening will bring them, with all their paraphernalia, to the home of their clients, be it for naming of a new born babe, or attending to the last rites of a departed soul. So far as marriages are concerned, Amils can, if they so choose, perform the ceremony according to Sikh rites, where no Brahmins are required or they can get the nuptials done with the aid of Brahmins, in the traditional Hindu style. For the last rites over their dead, in addition to the Brahmin priest, the presence is necessary of a man from the Gurudwara who does readings from the Granth Saheb, and both of them attend to the needs of their clients in Bombay, as they used to in Sind in the olden days.

The Death Cart

Amils of Sind are perhaps the only community in India who have adopted as a routine the custom of taking their dead to the cremation grounds in a carriage. The custom has no relation at all with efforts in that direction made elsewhere in India. The Amils seem to have adopted this custom long ago; though efforts made in other parts of India to introduce the death cart have not been productive of any tangible results. In Sind, they had evolved a special type of carriage for the transportation of the dead. The respective Panchayats in various towns used to maintain such carriages As the Panchayats have not acquired the community premises anywhere, such types of carriages are of course out of the question, and hence any type of carriage or death cart is being availed of and sometimes even an Ambulance is brought into service.

The Amils had evolved a system for their religious practices which does deserve a passing mention. There is no better word to describe it than "co-operative religion." As mentioned earlier, the Amils worship the Granth Saheb, the Holy Book of the Sikhs though they are not Sikhs. The place of worship is called the Gurudwara and the residents of any sizeable locality hire a room install the Granth Saheb and engage a priest on a salary basis to look after the place and do the recitations from the Holy Book whenever needed. The votaries usually divide the expenses for th upkeep of the place and the salary of the priest. Though this tended to retard the growth of temples of architectural elaboration, the system has a point. It kept the priest in his place and did not permit him to assume any air of superiority over his folks. The migrants have adopted the same system wherever they could, over here.

Familiar scene in a Sindhi refugee colony.

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about 15 hours, then awakens with a terrific headache that lasts a day or two and the slow realisation that his pick-up has vanished—and so has his cash

The best score Bobby Allen ever made of those reported to police was $10,000 Tiffany ring, an expensive watch and some $250 cash from the owner of a New York trucking company.

A knock-out-door girl never pulls more than two or three jobs a month.

Now and then the knock-out girls work in groups. There also are knock-out-drop mobs, small organised bands of both men and women, who make nationwide treks, following conventions.

The knock-out-drop racket is comparatively young in the annals of female crime. There is no way of estimating accurately the number of offenders, but police believe that for every one known knock-out-drop moll there are probably dozens of others operating under the tempting success formula: the victim hates to risk publicity by pressing charges.

Of The Pick-Pockets

The pickpocket's racket is of course a much older one. Pickpockets in general are called dips because of their quick way of dipping two fingers into a purse or pocket to extract either the money—"skinning a poke"—or the complete wallet—"whizzing the leather". Most often the dip whizzes the leather first and then skins the poke—takes the money and throws away the wallet, in a rest room or garbage ball. Yet it is not unusual to find six or seven skinned pokes on a pickpoket—and no money, for the dips usually work in groups and each has his job. OWne takes the money; another disposes of the pokes.

Under the general heading of pick-pockets there are six distinct categories:

1. The Coat and Pants Pocket Worker, who dresses according to the class of people he intends to steal from. They work in groups of two, three, or more, specialise in dippings at weddings, funerals, cemeteries, and the like.

2. Moll Buzzer, a woman who specialises in opening handbags rather than picking pockets, though some are experts at both.

3. Lush Roller, either a man or woman and sometimes both, for they always work in pairs and carry sharp knives or razor blades to cut the victim's pockets—and sometimes his throat.

4. Bucket Dropper, or patch-pocket worker, the ingenue of the dip who familiarises himself with paydays of business concerns that pay cash in envelopes, then mingles with the workers.

5. Sleeper, or purse-snathcher—the man or woman who makes off with a lady's handbag while she's trying on hats or powering her nose.

6. Jug Mobs, or bank crews. These are pickpockets who always work in teams to nail a sucker who has just made a large withdrawal from his bank (jud). One dip is detailed to go inside the jug and spot a good sucker.

When the sucker goes to the withdrawal window to get his money, the dip watches just long enough to see where the sucker puts his money, then hides outside to give his partner across the street the signals.

If the money is in front right pocket, the signalling dip merely drops his right hand straight down at his side, palm front. If it's the back pocket, he turns his palm the other way. He gives the same signs with his left hand to denote that the money is in a left-side pocket. He signals to indicate breast pockets, shirt, pants, or coat pockets.

The pickpocket usually carries a coat over one arm to hide what the other hand is doing.

Only experts attempt the most difficult dip of all—into a man's inside vest pocket.

Queen Of Dips

In the pickpocket art men have slipped so much that police hesitate to pin the title, king of the dips, on any one. Actually, the best pickpocket today, they agree, is a woman Louise Smith.

As queen of the dips, Louise is a combination moll buzzer and coat and pants pocket worker, and is said to accomplish the job in 30 seconds.

Detectives estimate she can average $1,000 a day during the holiday seasons. In fact, Detective Edward Egan says he once caught her at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with $1,800 in cash and several pieces of expensive jewelry—a good day's dipping considering she only started to work at 9 o'clock that morning.

Women also excel men as bogus check writers. Some of the nation's most expert "paper-hanging" is being done by females.

The paper hanger, also known as kiter, floats from one town to another passing bum checks until the law finally—and inevitably—catches up with her. Her fatal error is that she either wearies of being constantly on the move, or, more often, she is reluctant to leave the comfort and attractions of her current abode.

One of the most successful kiters in recent years was Sally Phillips (only one of her many aliases), a girl clever enough to get by for years "hanging wallpaper", but not clever enough to avoid taking one chance too many. She led police a merry chase all the way from San Francisco to Chicago, piled up a neat take of several thousand dollars in cash, jewelry, and merchandise, then tripped up on a ten dollar check she made out to the Chicago Lying-In Hospital, a down payment on prenatal care. The check was drawn on a San Francisco bank. It came back marked N.S.F.—not sufficient funds.

Curiously enough, this was an honest error in Sally's arithmetic. She figured there was at least enough left in her San Francisco account to cover the ten dollar check. She also knew there couldn't be much more than $10 left in her San Francisco account—which is why the next day she began writing $100 and $200 checks drawn on the American National Bank of Chicago, where she never had had an account.

These checks she cashed at Loop department stores and small ligerie shops, but before they had time to bounce, the ten dollar check had alerted police in both San Francisco and Chicago.

Sally was found living in a swank hotel with her two-year-old son and surrounded by expensive toys, jewelry, clothing, and other merchandise. She had been in Chicago two weeks before writing any checks, but it took only three days to find her after the first check bounched.

One of the top-flight paper hangers was a beautiful blonde from Detroit who not only set herself up in business with a pay roll check writer—but cashed her own checks. She was, though she herself confessed that she had been taught by a man.

The police bureau has a few tricks of its own in detecting bogus checks. An old-timer can usually tell a phony at first glance merely by the rhythm, spacing, and line quality of the writer. Photostatic copies of all bogus checks are filed in the police bureau. Banks and currency exchanges work in close cooperation with the police to apprehend bogus check writers.

Meantime many business men play suckers to fly-by-night kiters.

ELUSIVE BANDITS AMONG WOMEN

OUR DELHI LETTER: From Our Correspondent

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE PLANS

CORRUPION bribery, black-marketing, profiteering and other anti-social activities are the children of controls, Licensing, Government supervision of the details of industrial policy and expansion.

They create relations between the Government and the Mercantile community. Inevitably, the businessmen, whether he seeks an undeserved advantage over his competitor or is honestly anxious to get on with his job is a powerful influence. His potentialities for corrupting the administrative machinery will only disappear when the temptation he offers are reduced. These temptations in their turn, will be reduced only when controls are reduced and simplified. The Congress Party, on the other hand, because of its policy of socialisation is out to increase these controls.

Demand For Contact With Officials

The Congress Parliamentary Party at the Centre is increasingly becoming aggressive. Its present aim appears to be to control the entire machinery of administration. There is insistent demand for coming into close contact with officials. In the present unsettled conditions "the contact men" have assumed an important role. With eyes glued on their own profits, they bring to the members of Parliament intimate details of how their own competitors managed to secure their deal. Anonymous letters are playing a great part in creating confusion. Any frustrated "contact man" or frustrated employee of the Government writes these letters and addresses them to the highest in the land. Ordinarily, such letters were thrown on the dustheap.

First issue is whether the members of Parliament are above board. Is there a "No treating rule" for the members of the Parliament? Have they any code of conduct? Have they determined how and under what conditions any one of them may put forward the case of interests with which he is associated? Sardar Patel truly said: "Physician, heal thyself first" In the interests of the country Parliament should set up an independent tribunal in order to publicly enquire into the interests, if any, a member represents. Amidst shoutings against the Government employees one failed to hear even a whisper regarding members who had sublet their houses.

As the Home Minister had pointed out, the daily attacks on the services did no one any good but had a demoralising effect on them. The Prime Minister, in this connection, has conveyed to the Members to communicate any cases of corruption to his Secretariat. In New Delhi, for instance, there is a very big Government House and a very hospitable Governor-General. Every second day there is some party or other in Delhi given by men, who found it difficult to persuade the Collector, under the old regime, to attend. They are now frequented by the Ministers. The Ministers with the exception of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, have made themselves exceedingly cheap. It is seldom realised that the businessman who puts up a Minister or loans his motor car to him or entertains him at a party is making an investment. Apart from this, he is able to overawe the service men.

Economy And Corruption

The question of corruption and inefficiency has been engaging the attention of the Economy Committee also. The Ministers, in their search for squander-mania have diagonsed the disease in the temporary character of the large number of the Government employees. If a temporary hand is inefficient and corrupt, his stability in service would not make him otherwise. On the other hand, an employee should be sent away, if he makes his tenure as an excuse for shirking his duty.

This brings me to the issue of economy. The Finance Minister announced during the week, that he had directed the Ministers to place the Economy Committee Report before their Standing Committees with a view to get their reactions. He also indicated that he would place the Report before the Standing Finance Committee before the Government finally reached its own decision

How these Standing Committees work reads like a romance. In the case of the Standing Finance Committee for the Railways, the Railway officials had to do a good deal of running about to secure the necessary quorum for a meeting held last month. I have known cases of members who do not bother to open the agenda papers, much less to study them. The Standing Committees were set up to associate the non-officials with the British administration in India. They have outlived their utility, if they had any. The House has amended the rule to permit the "infant terrible" of the Congress Party namely the Chief Whip to become an ex-officio member of all the Standing Committee. It is said that this is done in conformity with the practice in the House of Commons. But there are no Standing Committees attached to Ministries in the British Parliament. Nor is it a British practice to permit the Chief Whip to answer questions in Parliament. The following will illustrate the dangers, this practice entails.

Replying to supplementaries, the Chief Whip said that the scheme of giving scholarships to students of non-Indian origin was a reciprocal one. This was, notwithstanding the promptings by an official of the Education Ministry from the official gallery, nearby. The Education Ministry on the other hand had no such information. Here are the supplementaries:

Mr. Kamat: Is the scheme on exchange basis?

The Chief Whip: Yes.

Mr. Kamat: Are our students too, sent to foreign countries in like manner?

The Chief Whip: Oh yes, it is on a reciprocal basis.

Mr. Tyagi: May I know what culture they are studying and in which countries and what is their number?

The Chief Whip: Our students have gone to Australia and Egypt and, of course, they will be studying the culture of these countries.

The Chief Whip, however, has only committed some foreign governments over whom he had no jurisdiction. So far as the House is concerned, it did not matter.

A Test Case Made Out

The Finance Minister has made a test case so far as the Standing Committees are concerned. It will be interesting to see how far the Members of Parliament are the guardians of taxpayer's money. The reports of the Economy Committee, though very moderate in their recommendations do emphasise the need for economy. It has provided a model set up for each ministry and has recommended the retrenchment of the superfluous staff. For the purpose of the model set up the Committee has recommended that staff required for it, if working on temporary basis, should be made permanent. Bobby view is that the Standing Committees are likely to accept the recommendations, so far as making the temporary staff permanent is concerned.

If Railways could provide a clue to the attitude of Members to economy, there would be no retrenchment of staff in any Ministries. After all the taxpayer is a collective term. He, like a mythical person is spoken of but is not faced. He is not organised. The present tendency is to rely more and more on indirect taxes, under which the position of the tax-payer become more illusory. Indirect taxes are generally known as tyrant's taxes. They never educate the citizens. Educated and semi-educated classes from which the Ministerial staff is drawn have dangerous potentialities for mischief at the elections. So have the cultivators. So long as the elections continue to loom on the horizon, nothing shall be done to create discontent amongst either of these classes. Food procurement in the Provinces, scale of land revenue, sugar cane prices and the lethargy about small savings should illustrate the appeasement of the cultivator.

Procurement Subsidies

That country's food deficit is not so great as to warrant large scale imports is a common knowledge. The Centre, however, gives procurement subsidies without laying down the targets of procurement, which may earn those subsidies. Indifference to procurement has jeopardised country's economy and yet it is tolerated. Left to itself, the services can and have in the past procured foodgrains. Today the spectre of elections is haunting every Congressmen. He would let the cultivator alone, same applies to small savings in which compulsion is ruled out.

In regard to sugar, the landed cost of foreign sugar which includes transport charges, insurance, middlemen's profit, is Rs. 16 a maund as against Rs. 28-8 a maund of home produce. All imports of sugar are banned, which by itself is the biggest protection any government can give to an industry. And yet the Commerce Minister has brought in a bill extending protection for two years, ending March 31, 1951. Sugar has become bitter in many a mouth. It will be thus seen what great influence the elections have on the lives of nations.

Let me refer to the problem of inflation. The anti-inflation programmes led the Government to set up a Priorities Committee. Its allocations for 1948-49 and 1949-50 should be read with some interest. They are as follows:

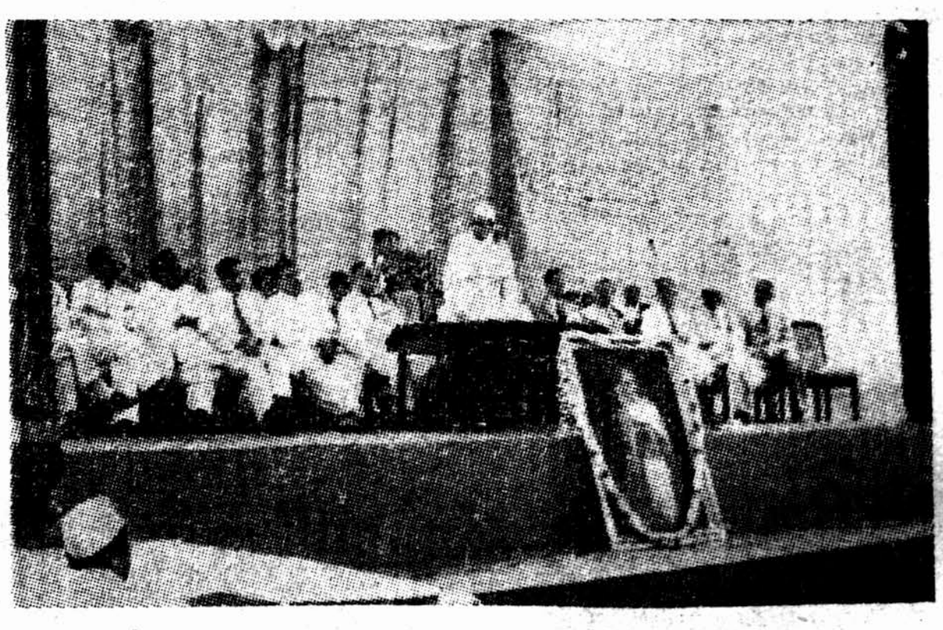
In lakhs of rupees.

Ministry	Revised estimates for 1948-49 Revenue	Capital	Total	Budget Estimates 1949-50 Revenue	Capital	Total
Health	96	1	97	95	30	125
Home	3	18	21	3	15	18
Labour	161	3	164	162	2	164
Commerce	1	300	301	3	400	403
Information & Broadcasting	23	69	92	53	86	139
Supply	24	560	584	11	700	711
Industry Transport	250	550	800	300	200	500
External Affairs & Commonwealth Relations	6	44	50	50	6	56
Works, Mines & Power	52	252	304	50	400	450
Communications	196	750	946	200	700	900
Agriculture	66	51	117	78	82	160
States	85	5	90	13	13	26
Railways	—	16,43	16,43	—	30,00	30,00
Finance	—	1,64	1,64	—	97	97
D.S.R.	—	29	29	—	75	75
Education	170	3	173	3,25	175	5.00

It will be seen that the development programme of Agriculture, Labour, Education and Health Ministries charged to revenue, amounts to Rs. 11 crores fiftytwo lakhs, or more than half of the total sum proposed to be raised from net taxes. The test of anti-inflation programme was postponement of avoidable expenditure. The issue is whether all this programme of development was unavoidable. Here again elections are playing a leading role. Each Minister is determined to outshine the other in order to impress upon his electors his exploits in his office, of course with other people's money. Sardar Patel rightly impressed the imperative necessity of stabilising the country. Holding the elections now or putting them off for five years will be one single force, which will effectively stabilise this country, it is asserted here. Elections, as shown earlier, are the biggest single distributing factor to the stability of India.

The 'Red' Menace

A great deal has recently been said about the Communist menace to this country. Lobby view is that menace would not be removed by putting a few tall poppies of the Communist Party in Jail. The menace can only be met by removing conditions, which are breeding Communism. Mounting cost of living, taxation of necessities of life, apathy towards the displaced persons and too much irresponsible talk by men in position are some of the causes breeding Communism in this country. The proposal to mix sweet potatoes with wheat in Delhi will add oil to troubled waters. A man in the street judges his Government, not by fine speeches but by his own living conditions. The Government should make the most determined effort to bring down the cost of living in India. It should make an equally determined effort to rehabilitate the refugees. The combined effect of these two measures is bound to check Communism in India. The Prime Minister, speaking in Madras last autumn had stressed the need of first things first. Then these measures are first things and should be accorded the top most priority, it is urged here.



Premier Kher addressing the Sixth All-India Textile Conference and Industrial Exhibition at the V. J. T. Institute Grounds at Matunga.

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LOCAL enterprise in our country has gone all out to imitate foreign brands in an indifferent way. Indian makers seem to have one track mind in their choice of labels, bottles—very like those of imported articles. In most cases the imitation proves abortive, and in some the practice, though not legally actionable, is suggestive of dishonesty, in that the names with a Western sound in preference to the industrialist's own Indian names is liberally put on.

THE POINT to be borne in mind comes to this: many foreign products are in short supply. Others are unobtainable or coming in in very small quantities due to restrictions on imports. There is likely to be a fresh chance for new ventures of the more honest type and this time let's hope they won't be ashamed of their parentage but proudly proclaim their wares—

'Made In India!'

BY BERNARD FONSECA

THREE years after the end of the war we in India find ourselves facing a continuance or a repetition of some of the factors that were caused by the war. Instead of helplessly bemoaning our lot it would be a good thing to analyse some of these factors and see how the country can turn them to her advantage.

Supply Far Short Of Demand

Take the shortage of a whole range of consumer goods. We thought, during the war, that these would reappear in abundance once the conflict was over. Instead we find that the country can ill afford to spend money on such goods and has to restrict — or ban altogether — imports of many classes of commodities. Exchange restrictions and other currency difficulties add to the problem, while the needs of the war devastated lands have competed with our own for a supply that is quite unable to keep up with the demand. And so we find that many shortages are aggravated or renewed and in our annoyance at the temporary inconvenience to our households, we are liable to forget that these shortages mean a renewal of the opportunity to Indian industry to venture into new fields. Over and above all this we must remember that local enterprise is being encouraged by the nation's tariff policy and that there is no longer any ground for even suspecting that foreign interests can, in any way, hold up honest and farsighted Indian enterprise

But the fact that such enterprise should be honest and farsighted brings me to the whole purpose of this article. During the war we saw many new Indian ventures come into being which tried to fill the gap created by the fall in imports. It is sad to have to admit that a large proportion of these were, to say the least, dishonest, imitative ventures which did not aspire to be anything but mushrooms and which did not hesitate to try and deceive the unwary and the illiterate buyer by "passing" things off as something else.

Preserved foods were one category of goods which offered scope for many such industrialists of the jackal type. The existing demand for tinned foods in India was increased by the presence of many thousands of Allied troops. The industries were such as could be set up quickly without the need for heavy plants, as most of them called for only a fairly large kitchen. Materials could be found locally. And so the sham industrialists went ahead.

Blatant Efforts

Breakfast cereals — particularly the American ready-to-serve varieties — had developed quite a market for the themselves in India. When these ceased to come into the market a crop of local versions made their appearance. Some were tolerably good but most of them were much below the standards of the originals they copied. But, whatever the shortcomings of the wares of these new industries (and one is ready to allow them time to perfect their processes), what really depressed the well-wishers of Indian enterprise was the blatant effort of so many to "pass off" for imported products. Due to the absence of a well-known oatmeal porridge, customers had to console themselves with an imitation that came in a tin with a decorative design and full directions for use in several languages that was patently an imitation of the original. Various wheat and corn flakes appeared in cartons which resembled the imported packages and, as if to suggest that the production was by experts, some of them had the inscription "An Empire Product." Masquerading under false colours it was hardly a matter for surprise that the supposedly "crisp" flakes inside were often soft and mouldy.

Now in this one field of breakfast foods alone, our industrialists had, and still have, an excellent chance to create a new Indian contribution to industry. We have a most nourishing grain called ragi from which I am sure preparations as good as any imported porridges can be turned out. I have also come upon a vermicelli-like preparation which made a most tempting dry porridge. Why cannot someone put this on the Indian and overseas market in a package that is attractive and yet unmistakably Indian?

The "Jam" Affair

Then look at the jams and preserves we produced during the war. Instead of the growth of a big guava jelly industry that might later have found an overseas market through soldiers who first tasted it in India, instead of studying the making of preserves from bananas, papayas and other Indian fruit, rich in pectin, pepsin and other healthful ingredients, local enterprise went all out to imitate foreign preserves in an indifferent way. The result was third rate jams which often had the medicated taste of chemicals used as preservatives rather than the taste of any fruit.

The search for spices brought the Europeans to India about 300 years ago. Since then Western specialists in food products have processed such things as pepper and ginger and sent them back to the East in the familiar long necked bottles with red lables that could be seen in many a kitchen. And by a curious irony, during the war, we found these very spices grown and bottled in India and sold to us in very similar bottles with red labels and misleading inscriptions such as "Made as in London, England" or "System of London, England." These inscriptions could not fool any literate person. On the other hand the buyer who is in a hurry and only sees words like London and England, and the illiterate domestic servant sent on an errand might easily be taken in.

Of many local mustards that appeared when a well-known foreign brand was not available, all but one, I believe, came in tins of the same shape and size as the foreign brand had used and with similar yellow labels. The one exception, incidentally, seemed to be the best of the lot in quality! Indian makers of ketchup seemed to have one track minds in their choice of a long bottle and labels very like those of a famous imported tomato sauce.

shortage of aspirin tablets saw the appearance of a fake article in the same kind of envelope and with the same inscription in English and Hindi as a famous make of headache pills. Perhaps the most glaring efforts at "passing off" that I spotted was a shaving cup soap with the inscription "Complete Cup Soap" — an abortive imitation of the original famous name. The packing was in every way an imitation of the established product's carton.

Sad Lapses

Another practice not legally actionable, but suggestive of dishonesty, is that of using names with a western sound in preference to the industrialist's own Indian name and of using the label 'An Empire Product" to attract soldier buyers. It was a sad lapse from the fervent cult of swadeshi in the early thirties and probably quite unnecessary, for, the average westerner while not expecting very much of local industries, is not averse to giving their produce a trial. An Indian article with an Indian name that bears evidence of careful preparation often attracts a foreign buyer and is at the same time, definite evidence of a desire to cater to the needs of our own people, who must ultimately be the biggest buyers of our own wares. Mention must be made, however, of certain Indian manufacturers who 'do' produce articles that are decidedly Indian and at the same time excellent in quality. Soaps, steel furniture, cloth, vanaspati and dairy produce are all being produced to a very high standard. But even that is not enough.

With the end of the war many mushroom industries folded up without even trying to establish something permanent and lasting. One great opportunity had been lost as far as they were concerned, though there were some concerns which had a better tale to tell. But with many it was as in the case of a Delhi firm which made baby chairs and perambulators during the war. After the war, far from trying to carry on or even just winding up, they actually became importers of a well known foreign make of folding prams! They aimed at nothing more than serving as a stop gap supply "for the duration."—I.P.F.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

The Lucky Ones Are Dead

GOVERNMENT'S in Eastern European countries, showed under by diplomatic notes and protests from Britain, the U.S.A. and other "Western" countries, because they have brought to trial on charges of treason various prominent citizens, have been told they are behaving undemocratically. British and American leader-writers by the score, explain the superiorities of the Western democratic system of law and justice, but none of them have had anything to say about the legal system in Iraq.

In this oil-rich state of the Middle East there have also been recent trials, and sentences. Some of the accused —the lucky ones, perhaps—have already been executed. They were dealt with under the Baghdad Penal Code, which, presumably, is all that the West could desire. For it was drawn up by a British officer, Lieut. General, William Laine Marshall. Here are a few extracts from it:

"Penal Servitude" consists of being employed..."with fetters upon the legs, at such forms of labour of the most severe kind as shall be prescribed." Consideration for youth: "The penalty of whipping, not exceeding 25 strokes, may be passed on any male offender who is, in the opinion of the court, less than 16 years of age, in lieu of any other punishment which he might be sentenced for any offence not punishable with death."

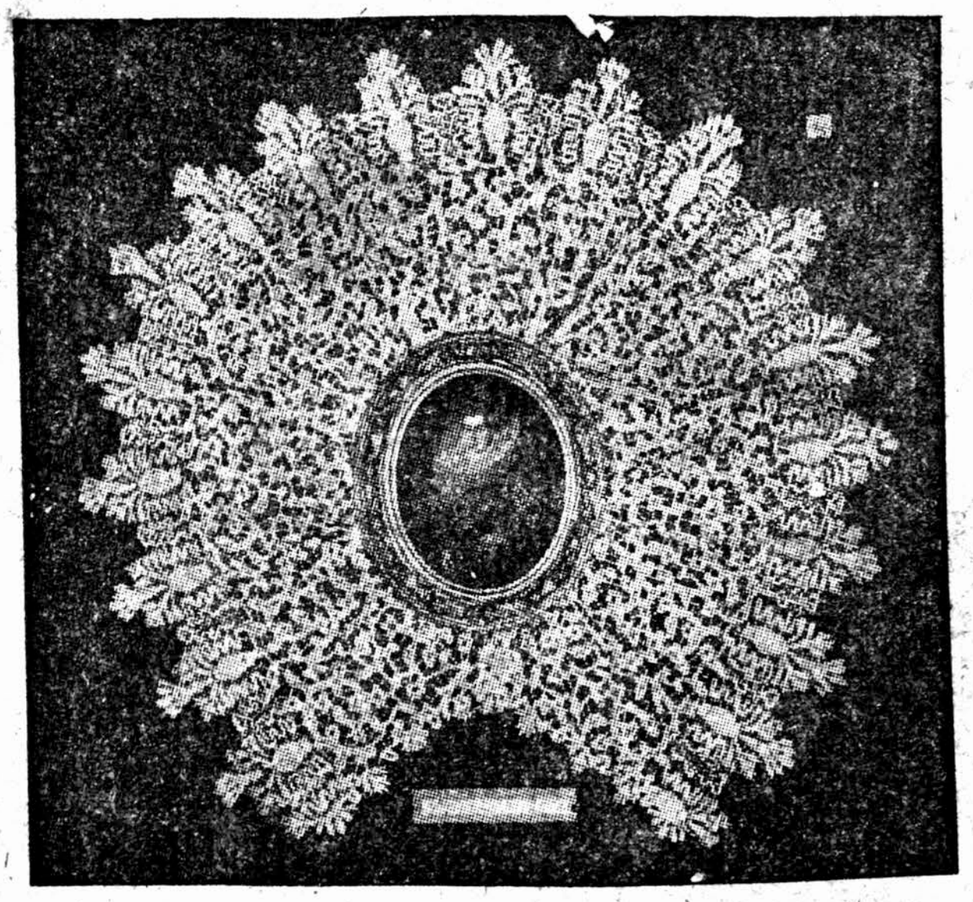
For approval of dissemination of "the doctrines of Communism, anarchy or the like, which aim at the change of system of Government and the fundamental principles and status of human society that are guaranteed by the organic law", seven years' penal servitude. But "if the expression of approval of the said doctrines or the dissemination of the said doctrines takes place before more than one member of the military forces or of the police, the offenders shall be punished with death or with penal servitude for life or with imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

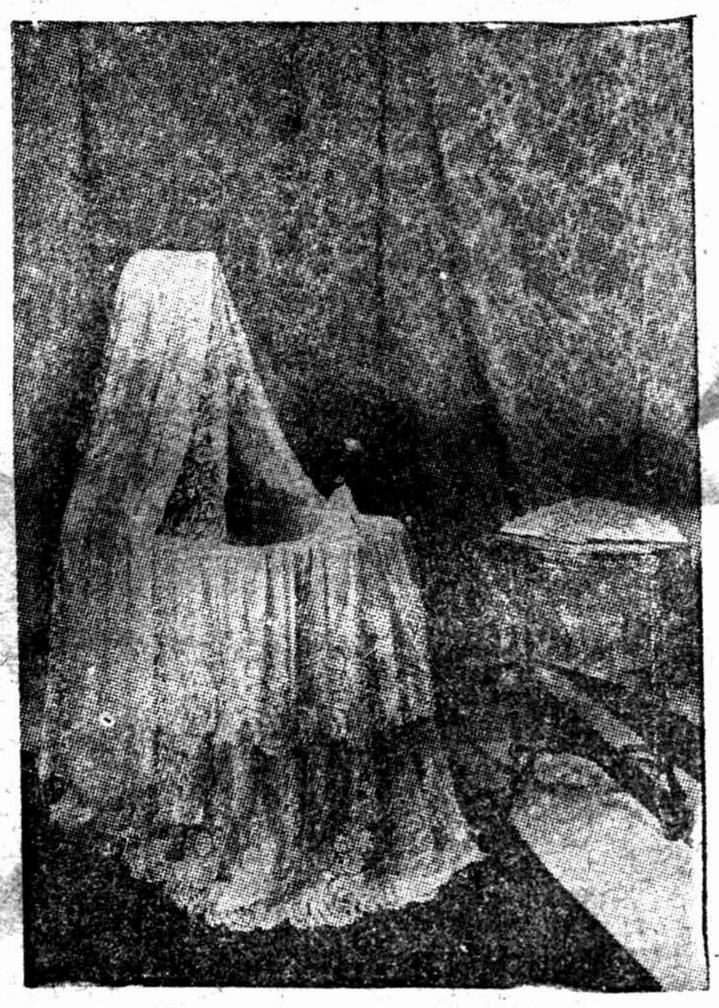
HISTORIC BELGIAN ART TREASURES

Reproduction of a "Weeping Madonna" by Dick Bouts (1415 to 1475), Style of painting very akin to the style of Van Des Weyden but less expressive of movement — Somewhat stiff, but very impressive.

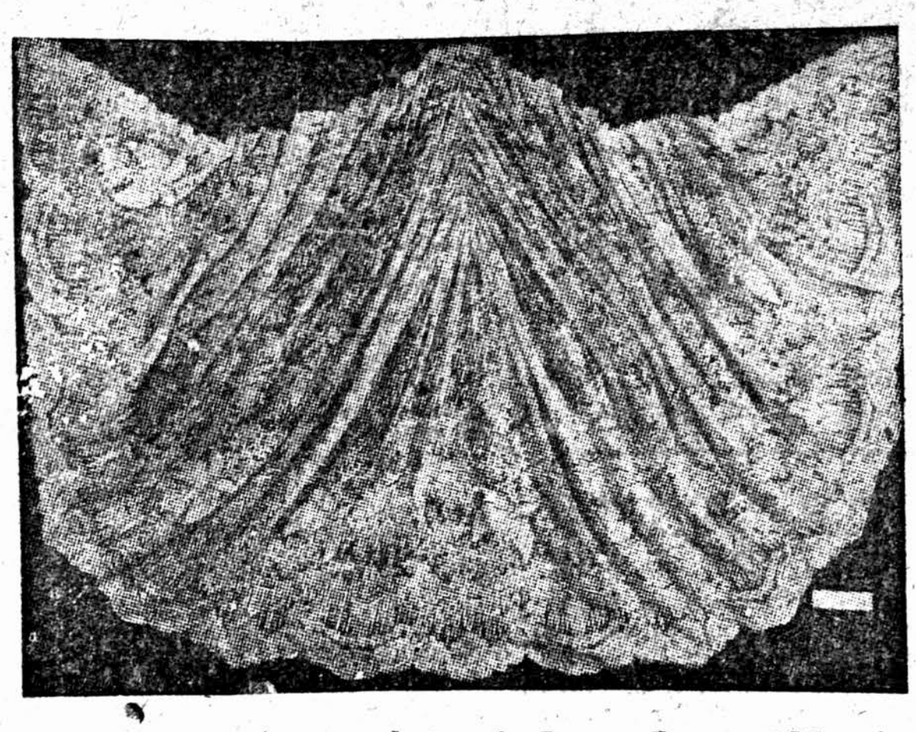
PLANTATION OF MAY TREE (Scene of the Belgian folklore). Originates from a Brussels workshop and is made of a cartoon designed by Teniers, one of the famous Belgian painters of the XVII century. Teniers created the style of the tapestry called "Teniers" consisting of bucolic subjects with wide open spaces and quiet pictural aspect.



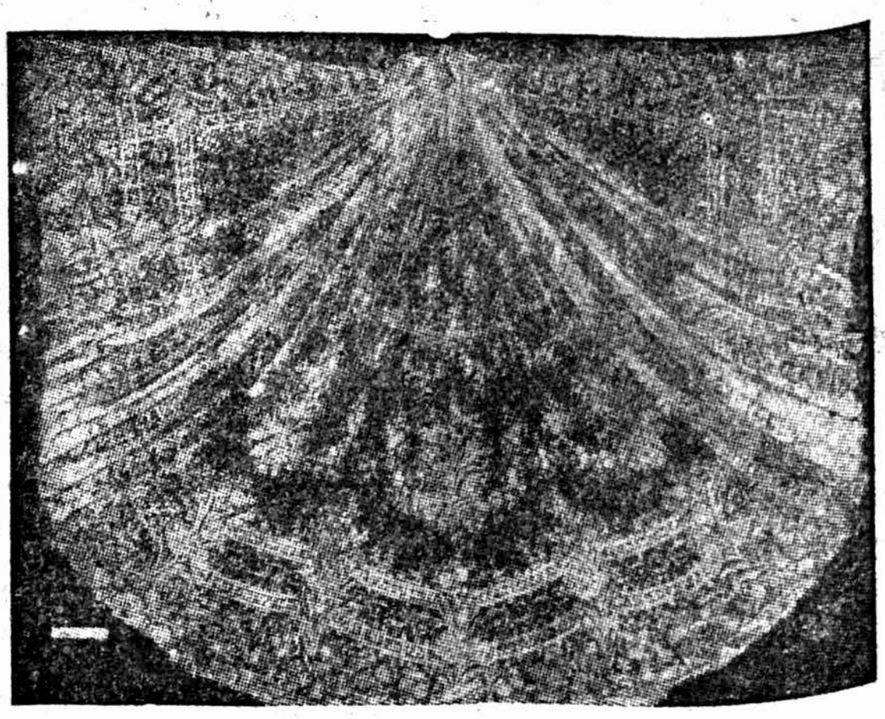
Small portrait of Isabella Infanta, daughter of Phillip II (King of Spain) who reigned with her husband Archduke Albert, the Belgian provinces. (XVII century). During their reign the country was very prosperous and arts of every kind were encouraged. Rubins was the most famous painter of that period. The collar exhibited is a piece of needle lace, showing conventional design of branches, fruits and flowers.



Veil which covered the cradle of the son of Napoleon III (XIX century). This kind of lace is called "Blonde" and is made of white silk worked on tulle.



Dress in "point d'Alencon" made for the Empress Eugenie (XIX century). The specimen is unique as the design made for the dress was destroyed afterwards by the Empress herself.



Shawl or mantle of the Nineteenth Century (2nd Empire-Napoleon III). It is called mixed lace as the design of bobbin lace has been worked with needle on a machine-made tulle. The refinery and lightness of the design is characteristic of that period.

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